The Outlook

Volume 137 May 7, 1924 Number 1

Governor Pinchot's Political Defeat

WHEN a favorable plurality of 500,000 votes is turned into an adverse plurality of over 200,000 in the short space of two years, something must have happened. We refuse to believe that this reversal which Governor Pinchot has encountered indicates the people's condemnation of the policy of enforcing the Prohibition Law, of which Governor Pinchot is a conspicuous advocate, or is due to the sudden growth of the power of a political machine. Very possibly something of both a revolt against prohibition enforcement and an adverse verdict on the part of the machine have entered into the result. But either alone or both together cannot account for the change.

It must be remembered that the vote two years ago was for Mr. Pinchot as Governor of the State, while the vote this year was against him as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. We believe that the Republican voters of Pennsylvania did not necessarily indicate any lack of confidence in Mr. Pinchot as an executive because they showed that under the circumstances they were not ready to have him represent them in the party councils.

Evidently in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere throughout the country, the Republican voters have great confidence in President Coolidge. Since Mr. Pinchot had involved himself in a controversy, not only with President Coolidge, but with the Secretary of the Treasury, a vote for Mr. Pinchot as a delegate to the Convention in which the President will be the almost unopposed candidate could have been interpreted as an approval, not only of Mr. Pinchot's attacks upon the President, but of hostility to the Administration in general.

The wet element alone could not have done anything effective against Mr. Pinchot. The Philadelphia machine has been backing up the strictest enforcement programme in the country. It was not a combination between liquor and gang politics that overcame Mr. Pinchot, but a revulsion of feeling on the part of Mr. Pinchot's own followers in support of the National Administration.

We welcome Mr. Pinchot's announcement that he will continue to fight for prohibition enforcement, and we believe that in that purpose he will have the backing of his followers.

1824, 1924, 2024, and Henry Ford

ONE of the most important issues before Congress is the decision to dispose of or retain the Muscle Shoals power development.

Four plans have been laid before Congress, two of which have died in committee. The proposals which remain and may possibly be enacted into law at this session are: (1) The offer of Henry Ford, and (2) the plan of Senator Norris to operate Muscle Shoals as a Government project. So far as the Ford offer is concerned, the layman has little right to attempt to discuss the financial considerations involved. Even the full report of the hearings and the terms of the offer itself do not constitute evidence upon which a final judgment can be based by minds untrained in the technicalities of hydraulic engineering and of the utilization of water power.

There is one provision, however, in the Ford offer, and in the bill to accept it, upon which laymen are entitled to a positive opinion. This is the provision that the right to utilize the power at Muscle Shoals shall be granted for a term of one hundred years.

Let us see what this provision means. It is easier for us to look backward than it is for us to look forward; but it is quite possible that the America of 2024, the date of the expiration of this proposed lease, may be as different from the America of to-day as the America of to-day is different from that of 1824. It is beyond our power to hazard a guess as to the possible value of the great Muscle Shoals water power one hundred years from to-day. Since we cannot hazard such a guess with any certainty of being correct, it seems axiomatic that the Government should not release its rights in Muscle Shoals for more than fifty years—a period of time accepted as established by the Water Power Act.

If the principle of a fifty-year lease is maintained, then the discussion of the terms of that lease should be left to an expert and non-partisan commission. There is too much politics in Congress to lead the people to think that its decision in this matter would not be colored by political motives. Perhaps the appointment of such a commission as we suggest might provide a profitable answer for the current question, "What shall we do with General Dawes?" The report of a commission which studied the Muscle Shoals development as General Dawes and his Commission studied the finances of Europe would be accepted by the public at its face value. It would speed the day when the great Muscle Shoals development could be put at work for the Nation.

The Harding Doctrine

ONE statement that the President made in his address to the Associated Press at New York City on April 22 has brought responses from other nations and has elicited much comment in the press. It was his announcement that with the settlement of German reparations he would be in favor of calling a conference for further limitation of armaments and the codification of international law if the suggestion of such a conference were sympathetically received.

This statement of the President's has been received as if it were a new proposal. As a matter of fact, it is really a suggestion for carrying out what might be called the Harding Doctrine. In contrast to the idea that the world can successfully be organized under a kind of permanent rigid constitution, the Harding Doctrine holds to a plan for mobilizing international forces in varying groups now here and now there as need arises. This more fluid view was embodied in the Washington Conference. Here was a group of nations, mutually friendly, with certain common interests and common problems, who were called together for certain limited purposes. Such a conference is as distinctive in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

what it is not as in what it is. It was not a conference of Powers directed against a common enemy. It was not in any sense a conference for the formulation of an alliance. It was a conference to develop a plan of common action and future conferences for the settlement of disputes, not after hostilities, but in advance and as a preventive of them.

President Coolidge's suggestion is precisely in line with what was begun at the Washington Conference.

In view of that fact, the following statements need emphasis in the President's speech. Certain definite things for the promotion of peace he said he believed can be done and ought to be tried. "I believe that among these," President Coolidge specified, "are frequent international conferences suited to particular needs." In suggesting the possibility of a further conference on armament, he made clear that "the main hope of success lies in first securing a composed state of the public mind in Europe." He made clear also that he was under no illusion as to the affectionate regard with which other nations hold America, but he recognized that they hold us in respect and that "our position is such that we are trusted and our business institutions and Government considered to be worthy of confidence."

There is no indication in what the President said that the United States is proposing any other basis for a conference than that which served for the Conference at Washington.

Mixing Taxes and Politics

WHEN the Tax Bill came up for consideration on the floor of the Senate, Senator Smoot had announced that he would make a "last ditch" fight for lower surtax rates and higher normal rates than the Democratic-Insurgent coalition is demanding. The Senate committee bill carries practically the rates of the Mellon plan. The Democratic Senate programme calls for higher surtax rates than those of the Longworth compromise bill which passed the House. Senator Smoot said that if the committee recommendations are ignored he will, in battlefield phrase, fall back step by step, offering surtax amendments beginning at 30 per cent and going up by one or two per cent at a time until a rate is reached that enough coalitionists will accept to give a majority.

The enemies of the Mellon plan took this statement as a confession that no bill with rates approaching those proposed by Secretary Mellon can be passed. Senator Smoot may or may not have meant to convey that impression. There is another impression to be had from his statement, however, and that impression he undoubtedly did intend to make—that the Republican organization will not take the responsibility for failure of tax reduction, that it will offer a scientific bill, that if this is defeated it will yield inch by inch till some sort of tax reduction bill can be passed.

Senate Democrats are asking for surtax rates running to 40 per cent. In the Senate committee bill the maximum is 25 per cent. In the Longworth compromise bill, which was accepted by the Democratic-Insurgent coalition in the House, the maximum is 37½ per cent. If Senator Smoot finds it necessary to make the stubborn retreat that he has indicated, the Senate coalition will probably accept a rate around 35 per cent.

If The Outlook's poll is the indication of intelligent public opinion that we think it is, the effort of politicians to turn a scientific tax measure into a political document will meet with resentment when election comes round.

Question Box

I

What were the sources of power of Charles Francis Murphy?

II

Muscle Shoals — General Dawes—well, why not?

III

Read the Platforms of the People. How closely do your views coincide with those of the majority of your party?

Sanity and the Law

ONE of the leading efficiency engineers in the United States recently said to an editor of The Outlook: "I wonder why we trust lawyers with the management of anything. They have made such a mess of their profession that it does not speak well of their ability to advise others."

What this man was thinking of was the lost motion and the inefficiency of judicial procedure. He was also thinking of the failure of the law to take advantage of modern scientific knowledge. The occasion which drew forth his remark was the recent trial in Philadelphia to determine the sanity of Harry K. Thaw.

What does the law do in such a case? It permits those who wish to keep such a man as Thaw in confinement to summon a group of well-paid experts whose testimony (it is determined in advance) will be favorable to the retention of the person examined. It permits those who wish to have such a man as Thaw released to summon a group of well-paid experts whose testimony (it is determined in advance) will be favorable to the release of the person examined Then it leaves the decision as to which group of experts is telling the truth to a group of twelve laymen who know nothing of the various kinds of insanity, their causes or their results.

Such a procedure, it seems to us, might have been proper to a time when insanity was regarded as the work of evil spirits and devilish possession. It does not seem to have a place in the legal procedure of the twentieth century.

Of course every protection should be given the individual against the horrible danger of confinement for insanity, where such confinement is unnecessary for the public welfare or for the benefit of the individual concerned; but the conflicting testimony of interested experts passed upon by a jury of ignorant laymen provides the necessary protection for neither the State nor the individual.

There ought to be an expert commission for the study of such cases—a commission paid by the State and owing allegiance to no one individual. If the reports of such a commission were reviewed by judges familiar with the legal aspects of insanity, there might be more hope than at present of securing just and impartial decisions in such matters.

The World-Circling Race

WE Americans cannot take a very great deal of pride in the series of mishaps, seemingly due to technical defects, that have almost succeeded in making the around-the-world flight of the American planes a subject for a joke.

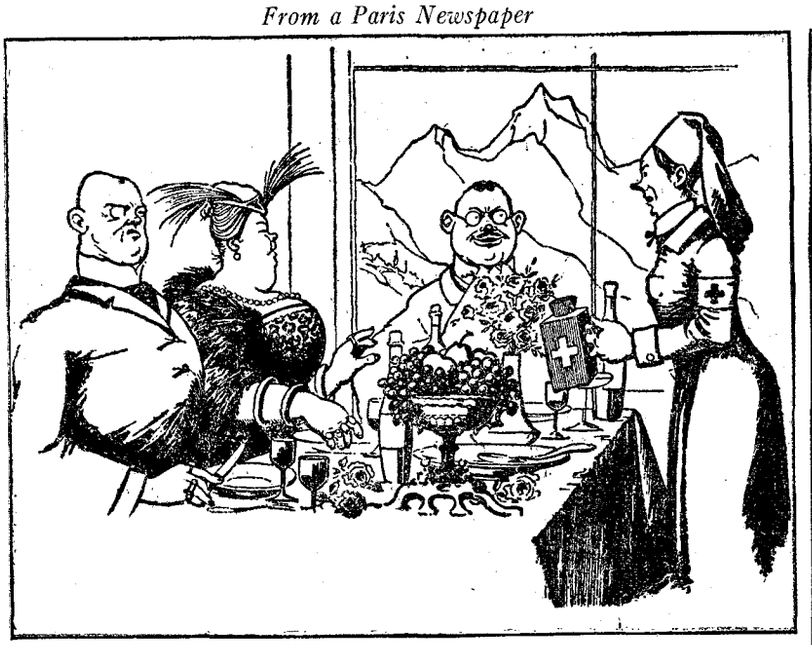
While the Americans made the 2,410 miles from Seattle to Dutch Harbor, and then rested while another engine was brought to a disabled plane, Flight Commander MacLauren, the British airman, arrived at Bombay, a total of 4,890 miles. On top of this comes the report

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The blow thou hadst shall make thy peace

(Antony and Cleopatra, Act II, Scene 5)

From a Paris Newspaper



The Germans in Switzerland

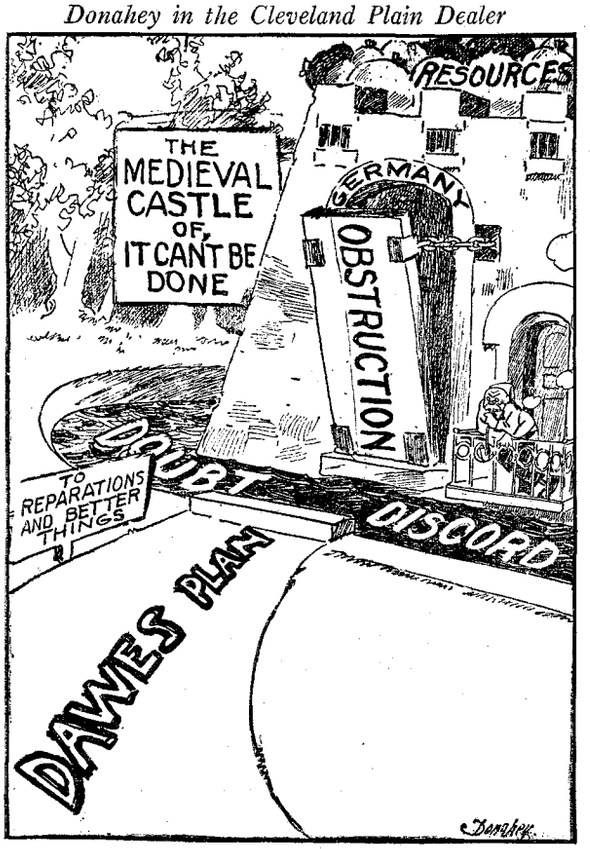
Red Cross Solicitor: "For the poor Germans, if you please."

German Guests: "You are mistaken; we are not Swiss."

Kuhn in the Indianapolis News

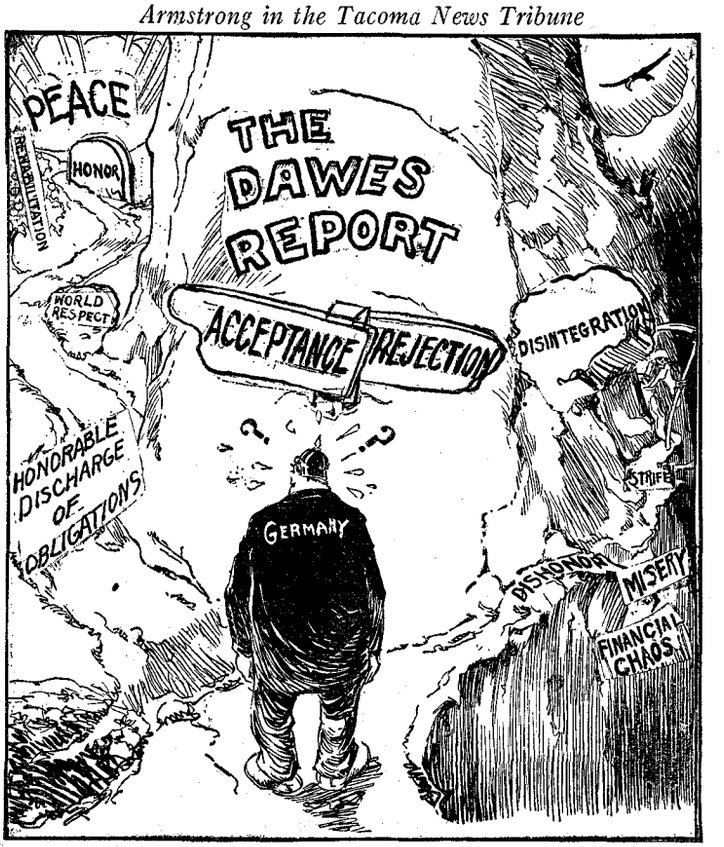
On the right road at last

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer



The way out

Armstrong in the Tacoma News Tribune



At the end of the lane

From H. N. Fosdick, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that a French flier going eastward covered over 2,000 miles in two days. Perhaps MacLauren may reach Alaska while the Americans are still tinkering with their engines; and no one knows where the Frenchman will be in a day or two if he decides to go on right around the world.

It is a pity that we Americans gave such an amount of publicity to our own performance, especially when our planes seem to have a hard time standing up to the strain put upon them. Luck may be with us yet. Perhaps MacLauren may lose his oil through a crack in his engine-casing and have to drop into some half-deserted and inhospitable bay in Kamchatka! Who knows? Eventually our own planes may make the circuit before him yet!

The "Engineering News-Record" Completes a Half-Century

THE "Engineering News-Record" may well take pride in fifty years of invaluable service to the engineering progress of the United States. The story of these years is one of an amazing American engineering and scientific triumph. Fifty years ago, for instance, the electric dynamo was almost unknown. There were very few water turbines, all less than 100 horse-power. There were no steam turbines, no internal combustion engines, electric lights, automobiles, or trolley cars! Structural steel was used for the first time just fifty years ago.

Journals like the "Engineering News-Record" have done much to make this progress possible. They have consistently and carefully brought to the whole engineering and to the allied professions a practical knowledge of engineering progress, so that all might take advantage of it. They have spread abroad the findings of important researches. In brief, they have been of invaluable aid in building up that mass of practical and theoretical knowledge upon which modern engineering practice is based and to which a phenomenal progress has been due.

The anniversary number of the "News-Record" will prove interesting and stimulating reading for engineers and laymen alike, for, with the aid of a number of outstanding engineers, it tells the story of a half-century of engineering achievement. We congratulate the "News-Record" on its fine service of fifty years and on its valuable anniversary number.

The American Olympics

THE annual Relay Carnival of the University of Pennsylvania seems in a fair way to develop into a kind of American Olympic. Accommodating at first a fine idea but not many contestants, Franklin Field has become almost if not quite a unique meeting-place for American athletes of all ages and sizes, from the greatest of our universities to the smallest of our private academies. A list of contestants sounds like a census of American educational institutions.

The appeal of the Carnival reached out into Canada, and now this year we find a team from Cambridge University coming all the way from England to enter the two-mile relay, which, incidentally, was won by Boston College, which broke the world's record with the time of 7 minutes 47 3/5 seconds.

The Carnival has become not unlike the original Olympic performance because of its appeal to athletes of all ages, from experienced college stars to stripling schoolboys. The University of Pennsylvania deserves great credit, not only for developing so worthy and notable an annual event, but also for the miraculous and clocklike regularity with which the innumerable events are managed.

Athletics Still for the Favored Few

HERE is an excellent example of what not to do. A small city not far from New York decided to engage an expert physical trainer for the public schools. What they actually got was a college athletic star who charged a high price and who knew exceedingly little about the physical training of children. Naturally enough, the high school first teams got his attention. The mass of children in the grammar and primary grades got nothing except such mild and innocuous exercises as their hard-working teachers could find time to give them. And yet the younger children should receive by far the greater amount of attention.

It is amazing in how many schools of all kinds the efforts of coaches and physical directors go principally to the few who make up the first elevens or nines. If the majority gets anything at all, it is likely to be routine callisthenics or "gym" work. Now "gym" work and callisthenics have their uses, but the finest kind of physical training can come through intelligently directed outdoor sports and games. No school has the least excuse for neglecting even one clumsy boy for the benefit of a natural athlete.

All this has to be said every year. And now is a good time to say it once more, with baseball coming into its well-deserved annual kingdom. Give every boy a chance at it, and a good chance. Here is one of our very best games, possessing little risk, and developing to a high degree quick thinking and quick co-ordination. It demands no excessive exertion. Differences in age and size mean much less than in other sports. It should be the ambition of all phyiscal directors to turn out as many ball-players as they have boys. This done, then the able, first-team boys can be given such attention as is proper and possible.

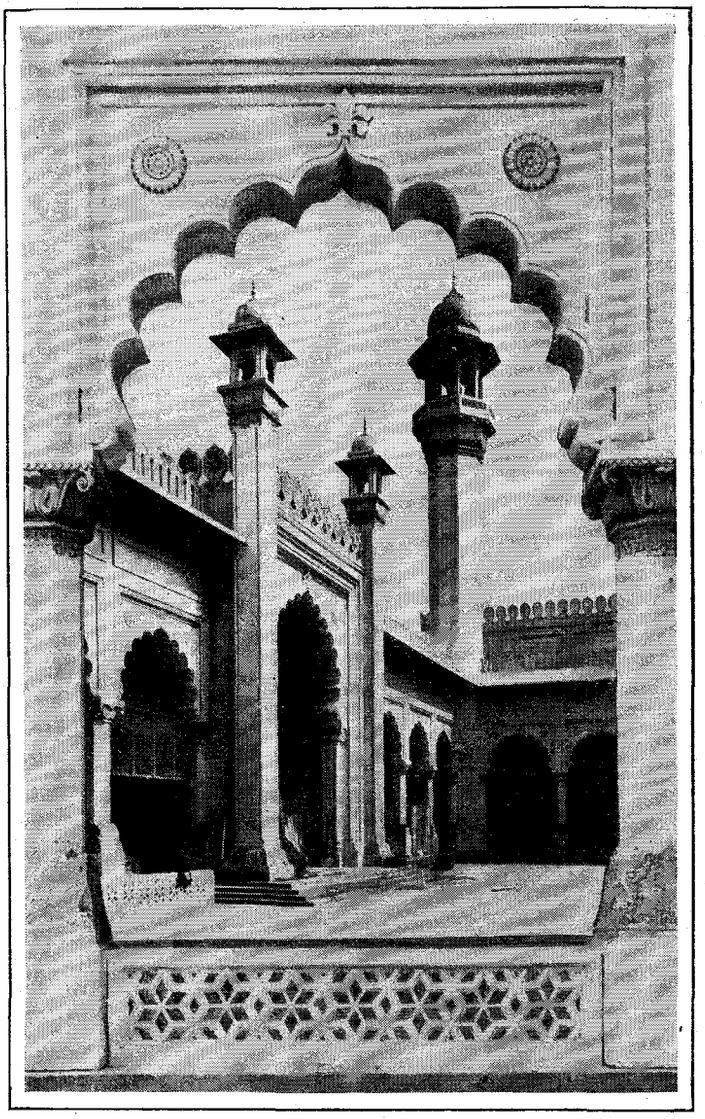
Settling an Election by Bombs

IN Honduras the counting of votes after the recent election has been only a prosaic prelude to the heroic fighting, drinking, and bombing out of which one of the three candidates may presently emerge as President. This method entails one difficulty; if the strife between armed mobs of the *de facto* party in the capital (Tegucigalpa) and the two revolutionary mobs outside includes firing on the American Legation and Consulate and bombs are dropped on our Marines, Uncle Sam is likely to threaten interference with the national sport of revolution and counter-revolution.

It was reported on April 24 that American sailors had been killed in air attacks of a very undiscriminating sort, but the report has not so far been confirmed.

Instead of hastily seizing the opportunity furnished by the rioting, reckless street fighting, shooting of women and children, and looting of stores to intervene by force in the interests of order and trade, our Government has taken the peaceful and moderate course of sending to Honduras the American Commissioner to the Dominican Republic, Mr. Sumner Wells, with instructions to try to bring the rival leaders to consent to arbitration and agree upon a stable form of government. A conference is to be held at Amapala on our warship, the cruiser Milwaukee. Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been asked to join in the conference; and the combatants, it is expected, will observe an armistice while the sessions continue. But on April 28 fighting was renewed in the streets of the capital and the fall of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Indian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition

the *de facto* or hold-over Government was rumored.

One never knows when an after-election war in a Central American state may through some excess boil over and become an international question. Honduras has an elegant republican Constitution, beautiful to peruse but neatly arranged so that it shelves itself in case of any real trouble.

An Empire Exhibition

WHEN the Prince of Wales as head of the British Empire Exhibition formally asked his royal father to declare the great show at Wembley open, and when King George replied in an excellent speech, hundreds of thousands of people for the first time heard royalty talk through radio; that in itself was not one of the least wonders of the exhibition and a reminder as well of the advance of human attainment since the day, over seventy years ago, when Victoria opened the Crystal Palace Exhibition. Another modern touch was the telegraphing of the King's speech entirely around the world on British cables and wires, the first word returning to Wembley before the last word was on the wire.

By all accounts, the display at this Exhibition is notably fine, and naturally it is varied. Canada, Australia, and India take a large part of the 220 acres of space, but every one of the British dominions, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories is represented. Some $200,000,000 has been expended on the Exhibition, and it is believed that it will be seen by at least 25,000,000 people.

King George summed up the serious purpose of this homecoming of the colonies, as apart from the elements of beauty, art, and the curious, when he said: "It represents to the world a graphic illustration of that spirit of free and tolerant co-operation which inspired peoples of different races, creeds, and ways of thought to unite in a single commonwealth and contribute their varying national gifts to one great end."

The bond of the British Empire is loose but it is strong.

Politics and the Public Schools

BECAUSE interference with the public schools on the part of politicians is anything but a local performance, the recent dismissal of Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools in New York City, may well be a matter of general interest. The public schools present a very tempting field to politicians of the spoils-hunting variety. American municipalities have found it necessary to guard very carefully this greatest American asset against the corruption and inefficiency that goes with political control.

The schools of New York lie peculiarly at the mercy of the Mayor of that city. He selects the members of the Board of Education without restriction. There is no requirement of knowledge of education, or even of business. The Board of Education has exclusive power to select the Superintendent of Schools and eight associate superintendents, who comprise the Board of Superintendents, and, upon nomination of the Board of Superintendents, appoints the 26 district superintendents and the heads of high schools. The Board of Education also has power to select from an eligible list, supplied by the Civil Service Commission, the Board of Examiners, which, in turn, passes on the eligibility of the teachers in general and the heads of elementary schools. It is only too obvious how an unscrupulous or ignorant Mayor not only could dominate but could easily destroy the efficiency and morale of the whole Educational Department.

Superintendent Ettinger, after six successful years as Superintendent and many years of service in the public schools, was dismissed, without warning and within but a few days of the end of his term, long after he should have been notified of a reappointment or dismissal. President G. J. Ryan, of the Board of Education, gave several reasons for the dismissal of Dr. Ettinger. Mr. Ryan charged that the Superintendent had failed to co-operate with the Board and with the city administration, that he had neglected budget-making, and refused to make annual reports. It was also charged that he had refused to allow himself to be "investigated" by New York's picturesque Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield.

This last charge can be discounted at once, for the Superintendent's action was sustained by the courts and the Commissioner's power to issue subpœnas has re-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cently been taken away by the State Legislature. The remaining charges, if true, might indeed justify the dismissal of Dr. Ettinger. As to the neglect of the budget, newspaper men were well aware that Dr. Ettinger had spent long, hot summer hours over it. But it is very possible that he did not fully co-operate with the Board and with the city administration. About seventy associations, interested in education and in civic betterment, seemed to think this to be to Dr. Ettinger's credit.

Co-operation or Subservience?

In January of this year several of these associations requested the State Superintendent of Education to make a thorough investigation of the schools of New York, charging that the School Board had attempted to make the Board of Examiners a part of the "spoils system," that it had attempted to control the Board of Superintendents "by filling positions therein without regard to strictly professional considerations," and that it had attempted to supersede the Superintendent in discharge of his duties.

Rumors that Dr. Ettinger was to be dropped brought this group of seventy associations to his immediate and emphatic support. These included the City Club, the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Republican Club, the United Parents' Association, the Public Education Association, and the Teachers' Union. The press was almost a unit in its support of Dr. Ettinger and in its condemnation of the attitude of the Board and the seeming pressure on the part of the Mayor against the Superintendent. Despite this very remarkable backing, Dr. Ettinger was dismissed, and a member of the Board attributed his support to "highbrow" propaganda, emanating from the Superintendent's office.

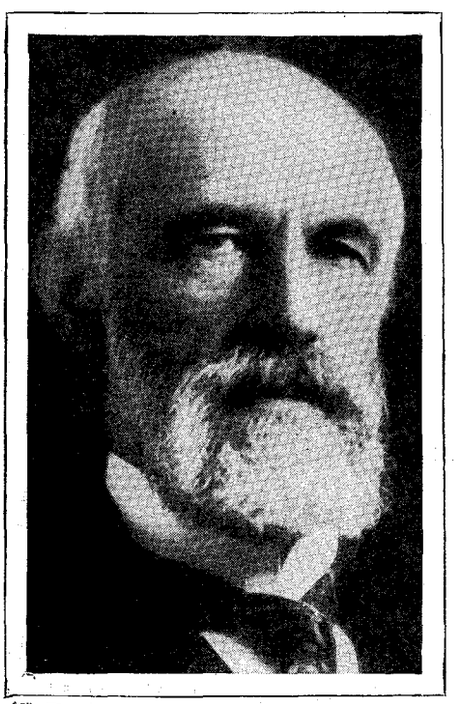
Nevertheless there does seem to be some foundation for the charge that the Superintendent did not fully co-operate with the Board and with the city administration. It seems that he resisted bitterly any attack on the merit system as applied to promotions and appointments, and that he had also resisted the attempts of the Board to dominate the important school officials in the manner mentioned in the complaint made to the State Superintendent. Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union, said, "Everybody understands he was refused re-election solely because he was not a dutiful servant of political bosses."

The dismissal has aroused an indignant public opinion, and there is an increasingly powerful demand that the schools be removed from the possibility of such easy political influence. If this demand results in a reorganization that will make the schools reasonably independent of political interference and control, it is most likely that Dr. Ettinger will feel his dismissal brought about a great and lasting benefit to the schools to which he had given so many years of faithful service.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall

By the death of Dr. G. Stanley Hall, on April 24, America lost one of her foremost pioneers in the development of modern psychology. Not many years ago psychology was merely an adjunct to courses in philosophy. Dr. Hall was one of those aggressive and independent students who helped give this important branch of learning its present independent position.

A graduate of Williams College, he attended the Universities of Heidelberg, Bonn, and Berlin, and came under the influence of German professors who, led by Wundt, had begun to develop psychology as a system of ascertainable facts. Through the influence of Wundt, Dr. Hall established an experimental laboratory at Johns Hopkins, at which time he also founded the "American Journal of Experimental Psychology," the first publication of its kind in English. His success at Johns Hopkins brought about his appointment to the presidency of Clark University in 1888, where he also acted as Professor of Psychology.



(C) Keystone

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, University president, psychologist, author

He was, as we said, a pioneer. Some are inclined in these days to smile a little condescendingly on some of his greatest works, such as the two monumental volumes on adolescence. And yet these very volumes are veritable mines of information, the result of an immense amount of inquiry and observation. His writings have been voluminous and often very useful, but it is particularly notable that it was he who brought modern psychology to America. Such advances as we have made—and these are considerable—are very largely built on the foundations laid by G. Stanley Hall.

Murphy, Chieftain

On Monday of last week, in the morning, Fifth Avenue for nearly two miles was almost solidly lined with crowds of people, and at Fiftieth Street the steps and sidewalk outside of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral were black with people. It was the tribute New York City paid to the man who for nearly twenty-two years had been its real ruler.

Once this man was a horse-car driver. Then he became a saloon-keeper. Now his body lay in state in the crowded Cathedral while a bishop and priests chanted the requiem mass. On the day of his death, the preceding Friday, the United States Senate paused to hear a tribute paid to him. The flags on the city's municipal buildings were at half-staff. Private citizens and public office-holders in various parts of the country publicly expressed admiration for him as a leader and as a man. And yet Charles Francis Murphy held no public office, and had held but one of any importance during his whole public career. It is said that he was very proud of the fact that he had once been Dock Commissioner; and yet he had for a score of years been wielding a power before which commissioners and mayors had trembled. He ruled the city of New York by virtue of being leader of Tammany Hall.

Murphy was a sort of king or thane. He was the embodiment of the spirit of the tribe. He was as truly a tribal chieftain as any who ruled among our

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(C) Keystone

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall

ancestors in the forests of Europe. The word "king" is supposed to be related to the word "kin." The king is the kin-ing—that is, the son of the tribe or clan. In him originally was concentrated the will of the clan. He proved himself to be the clan chieftain by virtue of his fitness. He had to be master in bodily strength, in will power, in craft, and in that sort of personality that inspires a loyal following. Among the Irish in New York, as elsewhere, the spirit of the tribe has been strong. Murphy succeeded to the leadership in the orthodox way. He was strong physically. As a boy he became a leader because of his skill and endurance in baseball and as an oarsman. He kept a saloon near Avenue A, away over on the East Side; and a man had to be a strong man to handle the crowd in a place like that. He had certain standards which he maintained in his "place." No woman was allowed to enter. No filthy language was permitted in his presence. When Richard Croker abdicated, Murphy became his successor by a process of natural selection. He became chieftain as truly as if he had been elevated on the shields of the warrior tribesmen.

It is the Tammany tribe that rules New York, and the chieftain rules the tribe. The chieftain's power, however, is not mere despotism. On the contrary, it is a sort of concentrated democratic power which he wields because he does not substitute his will for the will of the tribe, but is skillful in ascertaining the will of the tribe and is forceful in putting that will into effect. Judged by any standards, Charles Francis Murphy was the best chieftain that the tribe of Tammany has ever had. He held its power longer than any other. He increased its influence. He elevated its standards. He did these things not because he had any great ideal toward which he was working; but because he had the tribal virtues, and he exercised them with unusual sagacity.

Fundamental among these tribal virtues is that of loyalty. Murphy was loyal to the tribe and loyal to all its members, and he required loyalty of others. He could fight hard and then forgive, but he could never forgive an opponent whom he believed to be in the least disloyal. One of his chief opponents was Devery, notorious as a corrupt Police Commissioner. Murphy "broke" him; not because Devery was corrupt, but because, in Murphy's opinion, Devery was disloyal and cowardly. In his judgments of men, Murphy, the chieftain, was often magnanimous. He frequently gave to his henchmen the benefit of the doubt. If a man turned against him and joined his enemies, fighting secretly, Murphy usually knew very well what was happening, but he was willing often to forgive the unfaithful on the ground that they had been misled. And those whom he forgave became bound to him by new ties of tribal affection and sense of obligation. Many of Murphy's ethical views were low, to say the least; but they were not degenerate; they were, rather, primitive. Charles Francis Murphy could read and write; but it is not likely that he profited very much by his knowledge either of writing or even of reading. All his work he did by personal contact. His information he got by word of mouth. His taciturnity was a matter of policy. For the exercise of his power he had no need of many words. He let others do the talking. He chose rather to act.

He had the personal morals that go with the tribal sense. He kept himself in hand that he might do the work that he had to do. Undoubtedly he profited greatly by his position. Some of his money he undoubtedly made in the saloon business, but the rest of it must have come to him by virtue of his position as ruler. Under Murphy it was that the system of graft became, to use Plunkett's famous phrase, "honest graft." A contract given to a friend or relative, a profit on real estate speculation made certain by advance knowledge concerning a new street to be put through or a new building to be erected—that, in the tribal ethics, is all right enough provided some of the profits are handed about among the henchmen.

During Murphy's rule city government has improved and Tammany Hall has become less disreputable. This is largely because Murphy's conception of the tribe grew with the years—it had come to include Jews and even Protestants. It had expanded to include the State; and at the time of his death Murphy was hoping and planning to make his tribe of Tammany and New York the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

leading tribe in the tribal confederation of the Nation. His ambition was expanding beyond the limits of a petty chieftainship. He was no longer content to be the ruler of six million people; he wanted his tribe to furnish the official head of a hundred and ten million. He was beginning to realize that this ambition could not be fulfilled unless his tribe conformed to the standards that prevailed elsewhere. He had outgrown that stage of tribal culture which made it possible for Tweed to treat matters of public morals with cynicism and for Croker naïvely to acknowledge that he was working for his own pocket all the time.

So the chieftain has passed. In American democracy this tribal view is one of the elements. It is responsible for much corruption, but it is also responsible for some essential contributions to the government of a mixed people. It is developing and gradually improving. Those who fight against it have rid it of much of its evils and have made it conform to higher standards. If the fight is not relaxed, perhaps the next chieftain will mark as great an advance over Charles Francis Murphy as he did over Croker and Tweed.

Pure Form as an Emotional Experience

THE most stimulating of intellectual sports is the reading of opinions with which one does not wholly agree. The stronger the arguments of one's intellectual opponent, the better the sport.

We believe that the historical summary of the modern movement in art which appears in this issue will provide many of our readers with that interesting recreation to which we have referred. Clive Bell's summary of the achievements of Cézanne, Picasso, and Matisse and of the aims of their followers is as clear a picture of the developments of art in the beginning of this century as we have anywhere seen.

If it is true, as Mr. Clive Bell says, that cubism has taught artists that a formal harmony is the indispensable basis of every work of art and that design is the first requisite of pictorial creation, then the suffering which people have undergone in the contemplation of the most modern of the moderns has been indeed worth while. This emphasis upon design and form (although there have been many who have not been able to recognize the form and the design which some moderns have discovered in their own work) is helpful in the co-ordination of painting with its sister arts. It leads the mind away from the easel picture placed in a room without any relation to its decorative value or its surroundings and towards a conception of the use of paintings as part of a unified scheme of decoration which conceives a room or a building as an artistic whole. To us the most interesting sentence in Mr. Bell's article

Francis Bruguiere

A study in light and form from "Man and the Masses"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is his statement that modern artists "hope to learn the secret . . . of so perfectly fusing a human emotion with an æsthetic that the form shall remain as pure as if it were abstract." That is indeed a daring hope, a hope which requires not only the will to perform but also minds which are capable of achieving it. Rembrandt, Raphael, and the Athenian sculptors—these men were among the outstanding intellects of their time. The ambitions which Mr. Bell ascribes to our modern artists are not to be achieved along the road of dilettante theory, but require consecration and concentration of purpose for their fulfillment.

To put aside, for the moment, abstract theory for practical application, it cannot be denied that modern art has greatly stimulated the development of dramatic technique. We are thinking, for instance, of such a play as "Man and the Masses," staged by Simonson for the Theater Guild in New York City. There is one scene in this play which almost exactly illustrates Mr. Bell's definition of the aim of modern art. It is a perfect fusion of human and æsthetic emotion.

In this drama of revolution the composition of the stage scene is almost beyond criticism. In the scene shown on the opposite page the balance of the members of the mob constitutes an amazingly clear illustration of the value of composition and form. Hardly moving from their seats in the amphitheater, they are nevertheless so rhythmically, so successfully "conducted" that pure form becomes for the watcher an emotional experience. Mr. Simonson has taken the theory of modern art and applied it with a skill of which few modern artists are intellectually capable.

Legislation by Amendment

THE House of Representatives has passed the Child Labor resolution by a vote of 297 to 69. If the Senate concurs, the States will be called upon to ratify or refuse to ratify this proposed Twentieth Amendment by the assent of three-fourths of the States.

The Amendment gives Congress power to limit, regulate, or prohibit the labor of children under eighteen years of age.

Twice Congress has attempted by legislation to provide National control of child labor abuses; and twice the Supreme Court has made the effort of Congress null and void. Advocates of National control of child labor conditions are to be congratulated on their success, so far as it has now been attained, after an earnest struggle of many years and against opposition which, if not numerically large, has been bitter.

Desirable as is the actual object sought, there can be no question that in this case Congress is attempting to exercise its legislative function through Constitutional amendment. That this is not the best way of dealing with individual demands from the people is held by most students of government. As we have more than once pointed out, the more desirable procedure would be to provide for the approval of the States an amendment to the Constitution that should be a statement of principle rather than a specific law; one that should give Congress power to act by legislation so as to prevent the evils of unfair competition which, under present conditions of unrestricted inter-State commerce, now arise when the laws of the different States conflict in such a way as to give the citizens of some States an unfair industrial advantage over those of other States. There is real danger that, if the process of legislating by amending the Constitution goes on, we shall have a long list of laws cast in amendment form which attempt to deal with separate cases as they come up. There is a difference of opinion as to what the police power of the Federal Government does properly include, and the situation calls for broad definition through an amendment.

There can be no doubt that under such a broad amending of the Constitution as has just been suggested it would be possible for courts to pass laws which would deal adequately with the child labor situation. That situation is not only one to engage the interest of all humanitarians, but presents a real problem and involves important industrial difficulties.

One apt illustration of the industrial trouble caused either by conflicting child labor laws or by the absence in certain States of any genuine effort to regulate child labor appears in statements published regarding the cotton-textile industry of New England. It is stated that there is immediate danger of a general strike of 150,000 workers in this industry—and this despite the fact that about 100,000 mill hands have been idle for months in New England. The mill companies declare that if they are to reopen mills, or even continue those now at work, they must reduce wages by twenty per cent; the unions are preparing to fight this reduction. The situation of the industry in that section is evidently one of depression.

Now, when we come to ask what is the basis of the trouble with the New England cotton industry, the answer is not merely that raw material has been high. Little stress seems to be laid upon this point. The situation described by a correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune" is simple:

> Mill owners and manufacturers blame the competition of Southern mills and the failure of the export trade for the crisis in the New England industry. Cheaper labor costs enable the Southern manufacturers to market goods more readily, and with the limited demand for cotton goods, due to the high cost of raw materials, they say the New England mills have been almost shut out of the market.

All this results from the fact that the New England States have child labor laws and try to enforce them, while Southern States either have difficulties in enforcement of the laws or lack satisfactory laws. The textile manufacturers of New England, consequently, declare themselves convinced that they are suffering from unfair competition. The Supreme Court will not allow Congress to pass laws regulating child labor the country over and asserts that the Federal Government's power to legislate as regards inter-State commerce cannot legally be brought to bear on the situation. Evidently the appeal must be to the Constitution, and, until such a blanket amendment is adopted as we have advocated, such inequalities as those of the child labor question and those growing out of differing State legislation as to minimum wages and working hours and conditions for women can be dealt with only through an amendment to meet each case—awkward and illogical as such a series of amendments may be.

The very large majority by which the resolution for a Child Labor Constitutional Amendment was adopted has caused varied comment. Of the 69 Representatives who voted against it 56 are Democrats, and it is argued that they voted against the measure because it was a Republican proposal rather than on its merits. It is said that "it is hardly con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ceivable that the House is so nearly unanimous in the belief that the Federal Government ought to become the guardian, in one respect, of all children," and a regular correspondent of The Outlook writes, "Congress probably would not approach so closely to unanimity on any one of the Ten Commandments, and certainly it would not on the Eleventh!"

The same correspondent suggests that: "The significance of the vote lies in the fact that it tends to confirm the suspicion that Congress does not give serious enough consideration to proposals for Constitutional amendments. The indications are that Congress 'passes the buck.' The reasoning of many Congressmen seems to be that, since the State Legislatures must pass on a proposal to amend the Constitution and three-fourths of them must approve before the proposed amendment becomes effective, Congress might as well let the Legislatures do the worrying—and the thinking. When the Legislatures come to consider a proposed amendment, they are likely to think that Congress, having made the proposal, undoubtedly must have given it careful consideration and that it might as well be approved without wasting time. Thus we are in the way of amending the Constitution much more lightly and much more frequently than was intended."

On the other hand, those who think that the great majority in Congress really represents a strong feeling that something must be done, and done at once, about child labor point out that, as a matter of fact, over 1,300 resolutions for amendments have been introduced in Congress and only 23 such proposals have ever been submitted to the States. In the last one hundred and twenty years the Nation has adopted only seven amendments to the Constitution; eleven of the nineteen amendments were passed previous to the year 1800; only four amendments in the whole history of the country have been sent to the States for possible ratification and failed to get it. It may also be pointed out that the 56 Democratic votes were all or nearly all from Southern States, and a very large proportion of them from States in which child labor is more or less used in factories or agriculture. Many Democrats voted for the resolution. The 13 Republican votes against the Amendment were scattered as regards the States from which those voting members came. This certainly cannot be called a party vote, and the large majority might very reasonably be regarded as a recognition by the Representatives at large of the belief that they would find in the coming political campaign a strong feeling that childre should be adequately protected, that un fair competition growing out of chil labor conditions should be stopped, an that both these things require immediat attention.

Bertram Goodhue

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THERE are a thousand Americans who know familiarly the name of "Charlie" Murphy, the late Boss of Tammany Hall, for every one who has even heard the name of Bertram Goodhue. Yet these two men had this in common—death fell upon them in the same week, almost on the same day, suddenly, unexpectedly, while they appeared to be in full command of their matured but unimpaired powers. The newspapers of New York devoted columns of space and staring headlines to the career of Charles Murphy, while that of Bertram Goodhue passed scarcely noticed, except by a small group of affectionate friends and by members of his distinguished profession who recognized his genius and the impress he had made on the forms of American culture.

It is one of the ironies of political history that men who are mere sensationalists, contributing nothing substantial to their country or to society, are often famous among their contemporaries, while the constructive geniuses of their day are appreciated fully only by posterity. So it is with these two men. Murphy's name is writ large—in water, if in no stronger liquid; Goodhue's is writ, apparently small, but in imperishable stone and marble. There were probably petty bosses in the Florence of the Medici whose names were household words when Brunelleschi and Ghiberti and Giotto were struggling architects, but it is these three artists of the dome, the tower, and the gates who have given Florence her immortal name.

Bertram Goodhue was an architect; and architecture, next to literature, is the most manifest and decisive expression of civilization. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a Scriptural injunction. By their architectural works, public and private, do we know the character, culture, and aspirations of a people. The temples of Egypt, the Acropolis of Greece, the Colosseum of Rome, the Taj Mahal of India, the Gothic cathedrals of Eng land, the Châteaux of France, the man sions of colonial New England, and th monumental sky-scrapers of modern in dustrial America are almost exact meas ures of the progress and spiritual attain ments of their periods and their creators

Bertram Goodhue made an importan and notable contribution to this unfailing test of American culture. Born in Con necticut fifty-six years ago, he receive his artistic education almost wholly in this country, although he was intimately acquainted with the best productions o European art. For twenty years he was a partner of Ralph Adams Cram, and their names are associated pre-eminently, perhaps, with ecclesiastical architecture —such examples, for instance, as St. Thomas's Church and the superbly placed Chapel of the United States Military Academy at West Point. In this associated work it is not always easy to say what was distinctively Cram's and what distinctively Goodhue's contribution. But the unique reredos of St. Thomas's Church, with its delicate and remarkable effect of tracery in stone, was Goodhue's individual conception and design.

Goodhue did not confine himself to ecclesiastical art. Among his noteworthy public edifices are the State Capitol of Nebraska and the recently completed building for the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, both of which are well worth the attention of foreign visitors to the United States. Nor was architecture, with its affiliated arts, the only form in which he expressed his love of beauty. He was an accomplished pen draughtsman, and through that gift early became interested in the art of typography. As one of the pioneers in the movement towards a revival of the appreciation and practice of fine printing, in which he may be said to have been a leader in this country contemporaneously with William Morris in England, he helped to found the Grolier Club, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was a member of its Publication Committee at the time of his death. He designed more than one font of type, and the Cheltenham, widely known and used by printers and typographic artists, was his creation.

A wise old New York merchant of my acquaintance used to say, "When you want to find somebody with leisure to do things, go to a busy man." By which, I suppose, he meant that the man of creative power is usually calm and collected, and not the slave of work. It is the putterer who is so driven and harassed by unimportant details that he has no time for the amenities. With all that he accomplished in his too short life, Bertram Goodhue had leisure time to spend with his friends. He could play as well as work. Even those who, like myself, knew him only slightly and saw him only occasionally in his moments of leisure or relaxation will miss him because of his modest and cheerful friendliness and his fine standards of taste and human relationship.

It is not an unhappy thing to be reminded, even by so sad an event as death, that sordid and selfish politics, in spite of the over-emphasis of the newspapers, do not constitute the whole product of American democracy. When the Federal Government in its buildings at West Point, or a State Government in its Capitol at Lincoln, wishes to symbolize and embody its ideals, it turns to an artist like Bertram Goodhue, himself a product of democracy. That alone is something worth recording for the encouragement of those who are hopeful and the confusion of those who are cynical about American life.

The Senate's Right to Meddle

Special Correspondence from Washington

By STANLEY FROST

MOST surprising of the many unexpected developments which have confused and fuddled political experts here in Washington during the present unpleasantness is the immense popular support given President Coolidge in his attack on the Senate. If any other manifestation is comparable in import and unexpectedness, it is the great popularity which he has achieved, which every day makes clearer and which is one of his biggest assets against the Senatorial hecklers.

There were probably not a half-dozen men of either party who foresaw these reactions; there are few yet who realize more than dimly their full force. For the fact is that this great mass of opinion not only supports Mr. Coolidge in all he has done, but is actually impatient that he has not hit the Senate harder and oftener.

I caught a flash of this feeling a few days after the Coolidge-Senate storm broke from a friend who runs a small country store. He is one of those men who cannot be a Republican, but rather wishes he could be something besides a Democrat. I have always found him fair-minded, and usually spokesman for most of his neighbors. The discussion was about popular opinion regarding the President.

"There's just one question in the minds of most people around here," the storekeeper said. "They are wondering if Coolidge has got the grit and gumption to make Congress behave—especially the Senate."

"But he's just been telling the Senate where it got off," I objected.

"Oh, yes," he sighed. "That was all right as far as it went. But those guys need somebody to crack the whip over them and make 'em 'tend to business, and do business right." He paused a moment.

"You know," he added, "people don't pay much attention to the Senate and Congress any more. The President has to take the responsibility when it comes to the campaign, and folks want to see him swing it. He's the one that has to deliver the goods. And Coolidge isn't doing it."

"But his party isn't in control of either house," I pointed out.

"Oh, I know. He might not get what he went after; but folks do wish he'd go after it."

Now this opinion of a country grocer cannot be taken as representing all America, of course, but it is probably as fair a sample as can be found of the ideas held by "the backbone of the Nation." Enough of it is being felt here in Washington to upset a lot of very careful calculations. And it is enlightening, especially as coming from a man who, when the scandals started, rather openly chortled over the plight of the Republicans and rooted for Walsh and Wheeler.

It will be noticed that it takes no account whatever of the Constitutional merits of the case, nor of the historic line drawn between the functions of Executive and Legislature. It thrusts upon the President a full and extra-legal responsibility for leadership. In this it undoubtedly reflects a growing American tendency to look to the President for both guidance and performance, largely ignoring Congress, and to hold him to leadership, not only of his party, but of the whole country. And, since the country gives him this responsibility, it is fair enough not to want him too much bothered except on just and serious grounds. It is this attitude, combined with the popularity and confidence given Mr. Coolidge personally, which is apparently winning for him this latest of the many battles over encroachment by Congress, and particularly by the Senate, on the executive powers.

That struggle has broken out often, and several times has raged fiercely. It has always come when a majority of the Senate was hostile to the President; usually being of an opposing party, as with Jackson and Cleveland, but sometimes merely personally hostile, as with Roosevelt. That, of course, is the case to-day, when both houses are controlled by an alliance of Democrats with Progressive "Republicans" who would be glad to see the Administration discredited. The record shows that in every case when the particular President under attack finally decided that patience had become folly and elected to stand and fight, Congress has submitted, albeit with noisy protests.

This encroachment on the Executive has had its counterpart at other times when "strong" Presidents, like Roosevelt and Wilson, have practically taken over the legislative function, dictating to Congress what it should and should not do. This, fully as much as Congressional overreaching, violates the intent of the Constitution, but the story of many years and many struggles shows that the score stands heavily in favor of the Presidents, that Congress has more and more lost both power and support, and that general opinion is well satisfied with the results.

It is rather remarkable, however, that popular favor for the President should

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

work so strongly and promptly in this case, for every other advantage was on the side of the Senate. The Democratic-Progressive showing against the Executive is damning. The inquiries have revealed incompetence, corruption, and shocking demoralization in department after department. They were doing valuable and necessary, if unpleasant, work. Any attempts to check them were open to the charge of trying to shield guilt and save the Republican party from just punishment. There seemed every reason for the Democrats and Progressives to feel secure in pushing their advantage and building their campaign on it.

Least of all was there apparent reason to expect reaction at the particular point where it came—against investigation of dry law enforcement. Even after it was seen that the public no longer approved the methods of the earlier inquiries and would not support others which had been planned, it did seem safe to push this attack, because of the immense strength of the "drys."

The Power to Investigate

THERE was no clear legal reason against it, either—the employment of Heney, outrageous as it was, was merely a slip which could be made legal by a supplementary resolution. The provisions of the Constitution on the inquisitive power of the Senate are vague and have never been defined by the courts. There is granted specific authority to each house over its own members, and in the case of the House for inquiries looking toward impeachments. Further, such power must be sought under the provision of Article I, Section 8, granting Congress power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers" (all these are specific grants of legislative authority) "and all other powers vested by the Constitution of the United States in any department or officer thereof."

This provision seems, on its face, to permit inquiries only to obtain information as a basis for legislation. But Congress has never admitted that it was so limited, and the value of inquisitorial power in correcting evils and preventing abuses of administration has been so great that the inquiries have seldom been seriously challenged, even when, as so often recently, they have had no possible bearing on legislation. President Coolidge specifically admitted the right to inquiries of this kind in the same message which attacked the present conduct of them.

So the wave of opinion which followed his message came upon the hecklers like a volcanic outburst. It was the more amazing since the public reaction was willing to overlook even the really useful purposes further inquiries might serve, for the sake of enforcing fairness in them. Certainly the public showed little interest in the Constitutional questions; its protest hinged entirely on the way in which the inquiries had been conducted. Either (as the Democrats say) the public had become confused and diverted by an outcry raised to hamper and prevent the revelation of guilt, or (as the Republicans claim) it had rebelled against an orgy of unfair and indecent partisan misrepresentation which had been going on under the name of judicial investigation.

The Saturation Point

"THE Democrats merely overestimated the amount of filth and unfairness the people would stand," one Republican leader told me. "And, Lord, I'm relieved! If they'd played their cards right, we'd have been trimmed to a finish. I'm reminded again of Hanna's comment once when things looked black. 'Oh, well,' he said, 'we can count on the Democrats making some fool mistake.' "

"The Republican outcry against interference with the Executive, which is utterly unfounded, and against delays in legislation, which is equally unjustified, has done the trick," a Democratic leader admitted. "Naturally, they wanted to stop the revelations. They have got the people so confused that honest investigation is impossible from now on."

My own opinion, for what it is worth, is that neither view quite explains the reaction and the support given the President. Partly it comes, it seems to me, from the general sentiment which backs any President against any Congress. An even sounder cause appears in a growing understanding of the unfairness and injustice of handling attacks on public men as these have been handled, of too obvious political bias in the investigators, of making vague and implied charges, of allowing the same man to be both prosecutor and judge. This situation was most forcibly stated nearly a hundred years ago by Andrew Jackson, in a letter sent on January 23, 1837, to a Committee of the House which was attacking him through investigation of executive departments.

"After the reiterated charges you have made," he wrote, "it was to have been expected that you would have been prepared to reduce them to specifications, and that the Committee would then proceed to investigate the matters alleged. But instead of this, you resort to generalities even more vague than your original accusations, and, in open violation of the Constitution and of the well-established maxim that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty according to the established rules of law, you request myself and the heads of departments to become our own accusers, and to furnish the evidence to convict ourselves."

In other words, President Jackson objected to "fishing expeditions," and the public's sense of fair play still supports him.

A Democratic Spokesman

THUS, practically, the whole dispute between the President and the Senate comes down to the question of public policy; how far Congress may go in using extra-legal means of inquiry into matters not concerned with legislation, and how far it may disturb the Executive in search for suspected evils or political ammunition.

I took this question first to the Democratic Senator Bruce, of Maryland, because I knew his arguments would be free from political flubdub. He is not only one of the ablest and most outspoken Senators, but one of the most fair-minded. There have been many instances of this, the most recent being that he opposed the attack of the Senate on Secretary Denby when few Republicans dared do so.

"The whole question comes down to the proper distribution of powers and functions between the President and the Senate," he said. "This is a controversy that comes at quite frequent intervals, and it is of the greatest importance that each should be kept within bounds. In the resolution calling for the resignation of Mr. Denby there was a clear case of unwarranted interference by the Senate with the Executive, and I opposed it. But this time, in my judgment, the President is in the wrong, and I feel constrained to say so. I have a real respect for him, as well as for Mr. Mellon, who is singularly free from partisanship and has filled his office with conspicuous sagacity.

"The power of investigation by legislative bodies," he went on, picking his words carefully, "is of the utmost importance, perhaps even more important than their constructive functions. Only by its vigorous exercise can the executive department of government be kept free from abuses, a matter of supreme moment. The results of the recent investigations by the Senate illustrate this fact most strikingly. Even as to the Department of Justice, it should be remembered that it can deal only with actual crimes, while inefficiency and ordinary maladministration are also serious evils and often cannot be exposed except by legislative investigation.

"It is quite true that such investiga-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions impose a considerable burden upon the time of the Executive himself and require not a little of the attention of the executive bureaus. They may make it even difficult at times for executive officials to act promptly and fearlessly. These are serious things, but they are not nearly such serious things as would follow were the executive department entirely removed from investigation.

"It is hard to set any limit to the inquisitorial power of the Legislature. It must be free to act in any proper way that it sees fit to get at the facts. It is inevitable that legislative investigations should often be partisan, should often be inspired by mere political selfishness or malice, but this is simply part of the price we pay for civil liberty.

"Of course such investigations should be conducted fairly and in such a manner as to give the accused or other interested persons the fullest opportunity to be heard. In some of the recent Senate investigations this fact has not been invariably borne in mind, in my judgment. I think that just a little too much has been made of some of the agents employed by Mr. Daugherty, for example. It is as true now as it always has been that sometimes you must set a thief to catch a thief. Every State's attorney, every police magistrate, knows this.

"But the President has no legal power nor moral right to attempt to restrain the investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is a part of his Administration that is being inquired into. He sees this. He even admits that the Senate has the right to indulge in political discussion and partisan criticism. But when he goes on and indicates an intent to stop the investigation altogether he plainly exceeds his powers. Of course I think the employment of Mr. Heney, as proposed by Mr. Couzens at his own expense, is utterly indefensible.

"There are only two means by which the inquisitorial power of the Senate can be limited. One is by its own voluntary decision. The other is by pressure of public opinion.

"I confess that I was surprised by the message of the President. He is a seasoned politician, and might have been expected to choose his ground more carefully. The case of Mr. Mellon is different. He has had little political experience and is not hardened to fire as an old political salamander is. He assumed his present post with reluctance, and only after satisfying himself in the most scrupulous manner that there would be no conflict between his business interests and his duties. Naturally enough, especially when an attorney is proposed to be employed for the investigation committee by one of its members at his private expense, and a member at that who has been engaged in quite an animated controversy with Mr. Mellon, he feels that the committee is being used merely as an instrument of malice to harass and wound him. He has acted too impulsively; he should remember that the man best qualified to face investigation is the one that has least reason to shun it."

The Republican Point of View

THIS, I believe, is as fair and forceful a statement as can be made for the investigators, admitting as it does various evils, but holding strongly that there is a public benefit which overshadows them. I took the same question to Senator Wadsworth, of New York, another fair and outspoken man, to get the Republican side.

"There is neither fairness nor public service in the course some of the investigators have been pursuing," he declared. "No fair man objects to the unearthing of any crime or evil, but every fair man must demand that legal methods be used, and that the evils attacked shall be real —not pretended. It is intolerable that the Senate should attempt judicial functions except in impeachment cases; still more intolerable that it should attempt prosecutions; worst of all, that it should make purely partisan attacks in which the men accused—very vaguely accused! —are denied all judicial safeguards, met with a flood of worthless gossip and slander, and then defied to disprove things to which no fair man would give credence for a moment.

"The President is absolutely right in rebuking it. In the case of the Internal Revenue he has given the investigators every chance to show all the real evidence they have to produce, or real charges they can make. Proceedings of this kind can demoralize the whole Government for the time being, they can prevent good men from coming into the Government service where they will be subjected to such treatment, or men who are in the service from daring to take any action at all, since it can be so unfairly misconstrued and attacked. Practically this kind of inquiries can destroy the Executive. They create far worse evils than they could possibly cure.

"The Constitution provides means for getting at every kind of evil, and investigation by Congress is contemplated only in exceptional cases. Any investigation involving crime should be handled through the regular legal machinery; anything involving maladministration, if serious, can be reached through impeachment. Minor forms are always open to partisan attack. But to use the Senate for a partisan attack, and an unfair partisan attack at that, is utterly wrong.

"In my judgment, the Congress should confine its investigations to three fields. First, each house may investigate its own members. Second, the Representatives may investigate as a basis for impeachment, and this is the only legal means for Congressional attack on the Executive. It is enough, for even if the inquiry discloses abuses which are not impeachable, there are public opinion and the courts to appeal to—and Congress should appeal to nothing else. The third power of investigation is as a basis for legislation.

"Naturally, in the course of such inquiries there will at times be discovered crimes or lesser abuses. These, when they can be cured by legislation, should be investigated to the full. When they do not show the need of new laws, they should be turned over at once to the officers of justice, where the issues can be tried legally, with full regard for the rights of all concerned, and with far better chance of punishing guilt than when handled by any committee. Neither the Senate nor the House should sit as judge in such a case.

"One good thing may come out of this," the Senator continued. "It is that, as a result of certain refusals to testify and produce records, we may get a ruling from the Supreme Court on the power of the Congress."

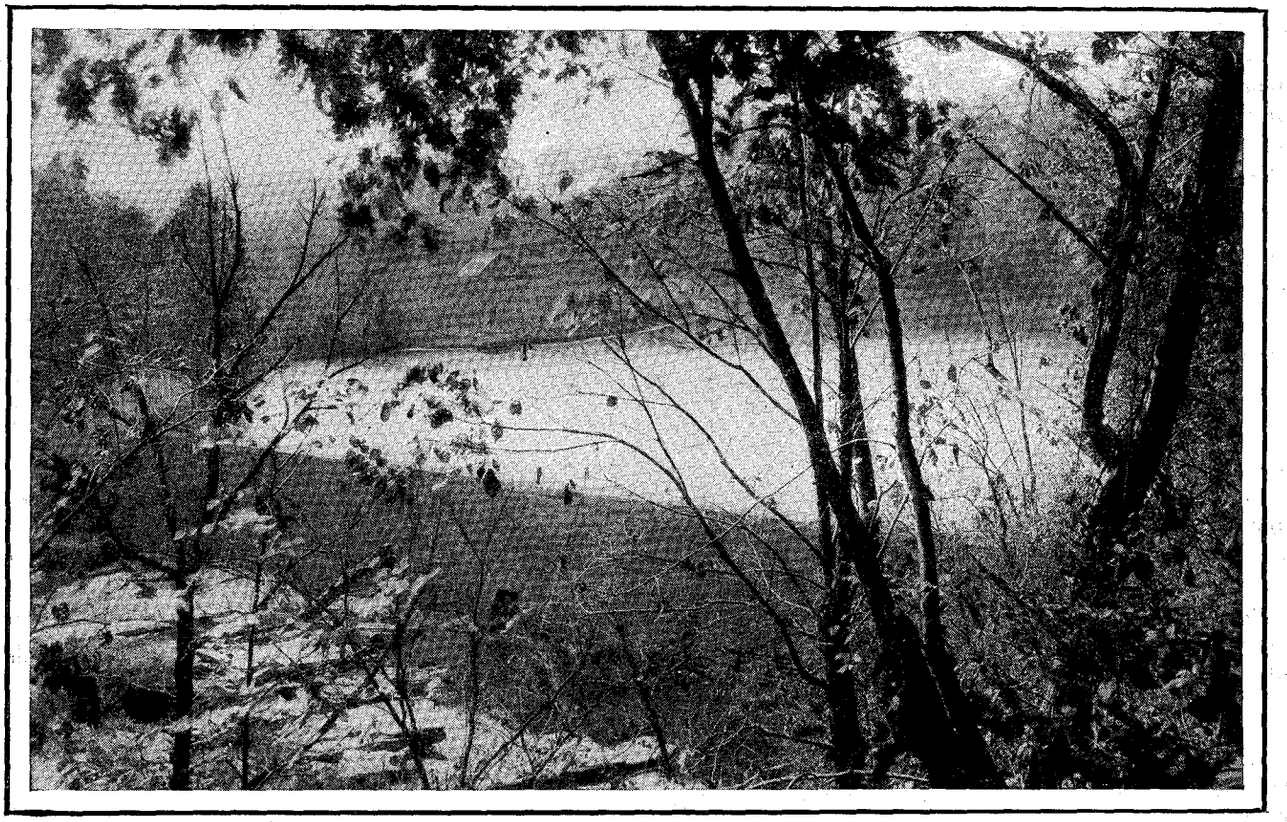
This is the Republican side of the case. One is permitted a smile over the fact that in the present skirmish the customary party rôles are reversed, for it has usually happened that the President under attack was a Democrat.

The President Gains Strength

WHATEVER the legal or moral merits of the situation, it is becoming more and more clear that the President, backed by the public, is winning. The Senate, however much against its will, shows signs of feeling the "pressure of public opinion" of which Senator Bruce spoke, and seems unlikely to go on with investigations in anything like the form of the last few weeks, or, in fact, in any way at all except to "save its face." Even Senator Wheeler has taken a stand against "second and third hand" evidence, which greatly distressed his favorite witness. It is not even sure that there will be an inquiry even into prohibition enforcement, desirable as that would be if properly handled.

The Senatorial hecklers have had a great deal to say about the President's interference and the value of their inquiries, but they have confined themselves to talk, doing nothing. They have asserted again the Senate's right to howl, but have greatly curtailed their attempts to meddle.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"Some of Lawrenceburg's more venturesome citizens developed the idea of having the town build a dam across Shoal Creek and put in its own light and power plant"

Shoal Creek and Muscle Shoals

By E. E. MILLER

SOME forty miles north of Muscle Shoals the little town of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, sits beside Shoal Creek. Back in 1908, when Lawrenceburg was a mere country village with mud streets and a few brick buildings, some of the town's more venturesome citizens developed the idea of having the town build a dam across Shoal Creek and put in its own light and power plant. After much discussion, a bond issue of $80,000 was voted for the purpose and the plant constructed.

It was run for a year or two with fair success. Then followed a period of bad management, in which the town began to doubt its own ability to manage the plant and made efforts to sell it. These efforts were not successful, and after a few years, under new management, steadily increasing revenues began to come into the treasury from the power plant. To-day Lawrenceburg gets light, power, and water, it is believed, at less cost than any other town in the State. Rates of 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 100 hours and 4 cents per hour after that for light, of 4 cents per kilowatt hour for power, of 3 cents per 1,000 gallons for water, pumped by the power plant, give the citizens good service at a cost of which no one can complain. These rates, too, yield the town a good return on its investment. The power plant has paid for the paving of ten miles of streets and pays practically all of the ordinary running expenses of the municipality. City tax money goes almost altogether into sinking funds. It is an unusually well lighted and well watered town, and one in which electric conveniences for the home are used to an unusual degree. The management of the plant supplies these devices to consumers of electricity at little more than cost and does wiring of houses on the same basis. An electric range or electric curling iron or the wiring of a house costs from three-fifths to two-thirds as much in Lawrenceburg as in Nashville, eighty miles away. In 1922, with a population of 2,461, the town had 574 light customers on its books. Practically every industry in it is run by electricity. Electric service has been extended for three miles out into the farming districts. Right now the town is busy enlarging the plant, the demands for service having outgrown its capacity.

One can hear anywhere in Middle Tennessee that "Lawrence County has made more progress these last ten years than any other county in this part of the State," and statistics show that this general impression is a fact. Not all of the county's progress, of course, can be credited to the power plant owned by the county town; but there can be no question that it has been one of the big factors in county development.

This is what a little hydroelectric plant can do for a community when it is operated for community benefit. What a great plant, like the one proposed at Muscle Shoals, could do for the larger community it would serve can be, with our present knowledge, but a matter of conjecture; but that it could do a great deal is beyond any reasonable doubt.

Looking at Muscle Shoals and its possibilities, there are those who persist in asking why that water power cannot be put to work by the Federal Government for the benefit of all the people within its radius of service. Senator Norris, of Nebraska, has a bill pending which provides, not only for the completion and operation of the Muscle Shoals plant by the Government, but also for the future development and utilization of the water powers of the whole Tennessee River system. The project, as outlined by Senator Norris, is tremendous in its scope and of wonderful appeal to the imagination. One who knows even a little of the undeveloped sources of power

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

along the Tennessee and its tributaries can scarcely keep his enthusiasm from running away with him when he begins dreaming about the development that would surely follow the harnessing and putting to work of this vast power now wasting itself in idleness.

The Senator's proposal, however, has quickened no enthusiasm and has met with little favor in the South. This section, with practical unanimity, desires to see Muscle Shoals turned over to Henry Ford. Mr. Ford, too, has looked beyond Muscle Shoals and seen the whole Tennessee River system put to work; he has told something of what he would do with the vast power that could be generated by the waters that now tumble down the mountain gorges to the Valley of the Tennessee and then flow on more placidly for hundreds of miles to join the Ohio; and evidently the majority of our people have more faith in Mr. Ford's ability to convert his dreams into reality than in the ability of the Government to make come true the dreams of those who think in terms of Federal operation. Most of the people in the South who oppose the turning over of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford are people who also regard Government ownership and operation of public utilities as a crime against business interests.

Enthusiasm for the Ford proposal—support for it, at least—comes from three distinct groups. There are, first of all, the people who feel that if Ford gets the Shoals there will be a tremendous industrial development at that point and that they will directly benefit by that development. Already, it is said, hundreds of lots in the city that Ford is to build at Muscle Shoals have been sold to the innocents of New York and other cities. The real estate owners who expect the development of a great industrial center at the Shoals and who see the value of their own holdings greatly increased by this development; the farmers of the section who see in the coming of the Ford industries better markets for their products and bigger profits from their farms; the wage-earners who think of steady work at bigger wages when they think of Henry Ford—these constitute one division of the army of Ford supporters.

Another, and a still larger division, is made up of the people who see in Henry Ford's acquisition of Muscle Shoals the coming of cheaper fertilizers for the whole country and of cheap electricity for a multitude of homes and industries. The dreams of these people, it is true, could be but partially realized, if realized at all, if the dreams of the real estate owners and sellers should come true; but each class, evidently, has faith in its own vision. The promise of cheaper fertilizer, especially cheaper nitrogen, is a very appealing promise to farmers, so it is not surprising that farmers the country over are mostly earnest supporters of the Ford proposal.

Still another group favors the acceptance of the Ford offer because it doubts if the Government would operate such a vast business as it should be operated. This class is smaller than either of the other two, but it has arguments to offer that seem worthy of serious consideration. These arguments may be summed up in something after this fashion: Here is a water power of yet unascertained magnitude and with industrial and social possibilities beyond present conception. No one can yet know how much of the power of our streams can be profitably harnessed, nor how large a part hydroelectric power may yet come to play in both home and industrial life. The utilization of a great river system may seem to be but a problem in engineering, but it is really a huge industrial and social experiment. The system, if it is to be developed ahead of our other great river systems and on a more intensive scale, should be in the hands of some one who will develop it to the fullest extent, who will not be afraid to try out great experiments, who will not be dismayed by possible failures or by large losses. There is reason to believe that a corporation organized and dominated by Henry Ford would go at the development in this spirit; there is reason to believe that Government development would be slow, of uncertain or changing purpose, and bound down by precedent. Government operation would mean the inevitable control of the project by Congress through the power of appropriation. Every time an appropriation had to be made there would be occasion for debate, for uncertainty, for delay, for interference. Congress has not yet been willing to put the Post Office Department on a business basis and leave it to function free of interference by politicians; it seems even now to think of this project more as a possible political "issue" than as a great economic problem; it could not reasonably be expected to keep its hands off a continuing business of this magnitude or to refrain from bringing it into politics and politics into it. Efficient management would be much more likely from a corporation organized for that purpose than from Congress; and the possibilities of the development are so great that the country can well afford to forget the ninety million dollars it has spent on the plant if it can only get it into the most efficient hands. Efficient, as against inefficient, development and utilization of this tremendous National resource would mean so much to the country, both from the service directly rendered and from the example set for the utilization of other water powers, that all that has been spent on the plant would be but a bagatelle in comparison.

Against the enthusiasms and the arguments of those who favor "Ford for the Shoals" it is urged that the price he has offered to pay for this mighty power is altogether inadequate; that he asks for a special privilege when insisting on a hundred-year lease; that he binds himself to nothing except to use a very limited amount of power in the manufacture of fertilizer, and is therefore left free to use all the power that may be produced in his own plants if he desires, and so to shut the people of the section out from what should be theirs; that under his proposition he would be entirely free from the usual Government oversight and regulation; that recovery of the plant by the Government at the

A street in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee—"Lawrenceburg has shown that public operation of a public utility can be businesslike and successful. It gets light, power, and water, it is believed, at less cost than any other town in the State"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

end of his lease could be made very difficult and extremely expensive.

These objections are not without force. It is hard to believe that Congress will consent to any agreement that will not bind Mr. Ford to utilize a liberal amount of the power that may be developed in the manufacture of nitrates, that will not safeguard the right of the people of the section to the use of a fair share of the power produced, that will not maintain the proper Government oversight of rates, etc., and that will not definitely provide for the recapture of the plant by the Government at the end of the lease, if this should be desirable, without making it liable to pay for any increase there may be in the site values of the lands involved.

With these proper provisions for the protection of the Government and the locality written into the contract, it is probable that the development of this vast power by a Ford corporation would make it more valuable to the country than it would be under Congressional management. If, however, an agreement that will give this protection cannot be made with Mr. Ford, good business sense would seem to dictate that Government completion and operation of the plant be tried. Lawrenceburg, near by, has shown, as other municipalities have shown before, that public operation of a public utility can be businesslike and successful.

To leave Muscle Shoals and the other water powers of the Tennessee River system undeveloped is a waste of ready-to-hand assets so great as to be really criminal. Every day the river flows in idleness the country has lost a great contribution to National wealth and human happiness which it might have accepted and enjoyed.

The Tennessee should be put to work without further unnecessary delay.

Æsthetic Truth and Futurist Nonsense

By Clive Bell

The Contemporary Movement in Art Purely French

THE twentieth century dawned on the death-bed of Impressionism and the discovery of Cézanne. Thus the movement, which since it is not exhausted yet (1924) we shall call the Contemporary Movement, is roughly of the same age as the century. Though European—and in discussing painting at any rate we may reckon Europe and America as one—it was of origin purely French. In Paris it was born, in Paris it grew and developed; and, since to Paris it drew many of the most gifted and original artists of other countries, if —while not ignoring local agitations in Italy, Germany, and Great Britain—one can describe in outline what during the last twenty years has been doing at headquarters, one may hope to have indicated the shape of the Contemporary Movement.

Impressionism and Its Descendants

THOUGH Impressionism was moribund in 1901, three of the greatest Impressionist painters were still alive—Claude Monet, Degas, and Renoir. Of these Renoir continued to cultivate intensely his magnificent genius to the very end; so that, in 1920, the year of his death, he was generally recognized as the greatest living painter. Nevertheless his influence on the period of which we are writing has been inconsiderable. Bonnard and Vuillard alone of our eminent contemporaries are sometimes described as his descendants, and even in their case the justice of the affiliation is doubtful.

Direct descendants of the Impressionist movement proper—the movement which sprang into glorious and agitated existence in 1863—still linger on in the Nationale at Paris and the New English Art Club of London, and, we make no doubt, in similar societies elsewhere. Among them may be found such excellent painters as Albert André, d'Espagnat, Sickert, and Steer. As individuals these merit attention; but the critic, compelled to deal with a great subject in a small compass, must devote what space he has to movements and tendencies rather than to individual and, in the strictest sense of the word, eccentric talents.

Impressionism and Neo-Impressionism

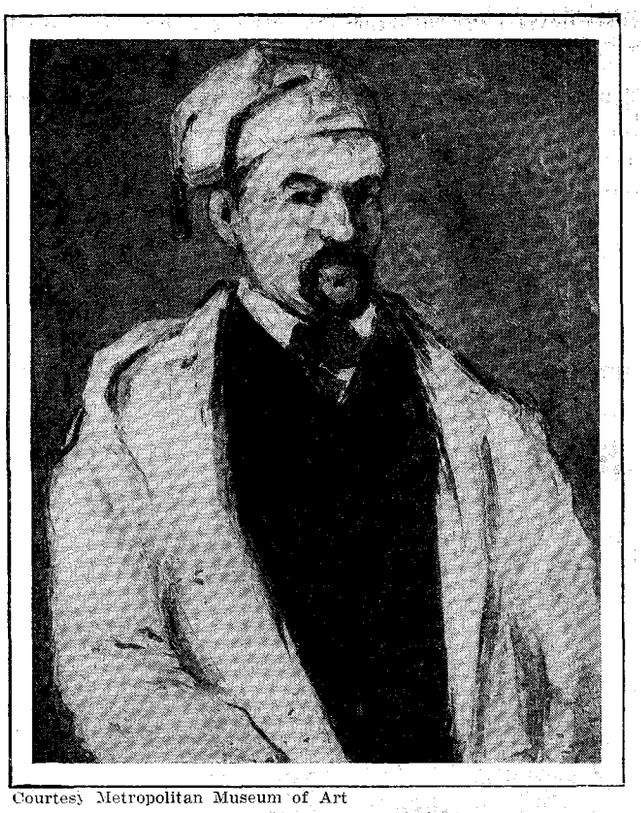
DISTINCT from this normal movement from ardent youth to weary age, there arose towards the close of the last century a movement within Impressionism, called roughly enough Neo-Impressionism. To the public this movement is best known through the paintings of Signac and Cross and by their rather tiresome insistence on the scientific division of tones; but also are associated with it the names of three men who have left some mark on the present age—Seurat (died 1891), Van Gogh (died 1890), Gauguin (died 1903). Summarizing brutally, one may say that Seurat, a very great artist, who dreamed of vast communal decorations such as the Middle Ages had produced, wished to give a monumental character to Impressionism by giving greater definition to form; that Gauguin, by flattening forms and massing colors, wished to give Impressionism some of the decorative qualities of tapestry; and that Van Gogh felt that painters were getting into a habit of depending too much on their finger-tips and too little on their heads and hearts. All three influenced the generation that was adolescent in 1900; and to their names

THE British "Who's Who" is slightly more pungent than our own. It apparently permits and encourages a frank self-estimate on the part of its celebrities. Under the name "Clive Bell" we find the following item: "*Career*, that of a highly civilized loafer." Some people put their loafing to good advantage. Clive Bell has devoted his to the comprehension and the interpretation of modern art.

Later the accompanying article will appear in a work entitled "These Eventful Years: The Twentieth Century in the Making," which will be published by the Encyclopædia Britannica Company. The two volumes of this work will give an authentic picture of what has happened in the world of peace and war, in history, science, art, and the many other activities of man during the first 24 years of the present century.

[1] Copyright, 1924, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Self-portrait by Paul Cézanne. "He painted pictures which were destined to revolutionize visual art"

may be added that of the *douanier* (custom-house officer) Rousseau (died 1910), a pure, self-taught genius, who by a combination of sensibility and sincerity created works which recall the happiest achievements of the Italian primitives. For the rising generation he was a living object-lesson in artistic integrity.

Influence of Cézanne

THESE four painters all had their influence, but we may be quite sure that alone they would never have produced that revolution in painting which swept over Europe with the new century and under the influence of which art still flourishes. What produced that was the discovery of Cézanne (died 1906). From 1870 or thereabouts Cézanne had been known and respected as an Impressionist; as such you will find him represented along with the other Impressionists in the Caillebotte collection at the Luxembourg. Soon after 1880 he left Paris—where he had never felt completely at ease—and retired to his native town of Aix-en-Provence. Here it would certainly be untrue to say that he worked out a theory; but here he painted pictures which were destined to revolutionize visual art as perhaps it had not been revolutionized since the beginning of the sixteenth century. How far he realized the implications of what he was about is uncertain, his life at Aix having become legendary almost. He is supposed to have said that he wished to make of Impressionism "*quelque chose de solide et de durable comme l'art des Musées*" (something solid and lasting, like the art in museums). Certainly he did. A masterpiece by Cézanne and a masterpiece by Renoir, hanging side by side, often have surprisingly much in common—real masters of the same age always have; but in his way of reducing forms to their simplest and most expressive elements, of seeing spheres, cylinders, and cones where others see a mass of detail, above all in his way of using forms and their three-dimensional relations as means of expressing a pure æsthetic experience which has nothing to do with the emotions of life, Cézanne is nearer to Greco, Masaccio, Giotto, even than to his great contemporaries.

What the generation of 1900 deduced from the revelation of Cézanne may be summarized as follows: Pictures are beautiful, not because they remind us of something else that is beautiful, but because, like buildings, pottery, and textiles, they are beautiful in themselves. No genuine artist has ever in his heart believed in the theory of representation; but many have done lip-service to it. From Cézanne the new generation learned once and for all to abandon the unequal contest with the camera. Even the Impressionists had claimed that they were "representing scientifically;" the descendants of Cézanne reaffirmed, a trifle violently maybe, a truth as old as art itself—that it is the artist's business, not to copy, but to express. From the study of Cézanne's work, and of that primitive art to which Cézanne naturally led them, the men of the new generation deduced another truism—that an artist can express his emotion through form alone. The young painters insisted above all things on form, on design. You can have neither flesh nor blood, nor hair, nor teeth, nor a pretty complexion, let alone pretty frocks, said they, until you have got a skeleton, a frame. The new artists—*Fauves* they were called in Paris—gloried in their skeletons. They emphasized the design of their pictures; they indicated it even by thick black lines. They simplified—that is to say, they reduced the complex forms of nature to the barest statements of essential characteristics; and by simplification they stylized—that is to say, they reduced natural forms to forms that could be easily and harmoniously combined. An artist, they argued, is a man with something to express and the power of creating a form in which to express it. That is all the equipment he needs—and enough too. Technique—the craft of picture-making—is otiose. The well-made picture—the picture that has nothing in particular to say and says it admirably—became anathema. Pure emotion was the first requisite, the power to create forms in which to express it the second; all that was needed were sincerity and power. The artist had conquered—or thought he had conquered—freedom; freedom to express in any form that seemed to him appropriate the æsthetic truth that was in him.

Picasso and Cubism

THE new doctrine fell into the hands of, and was ardently exploited by, a group of exceptionally gifted men. Matisse was the eldest, and is still the best known; a little younger were Marquet, Rouault, Dufy, Derain, Vlaminck, and Friesz—great names all in the history of modern painting. These were *les Fauves*. About 1904 arrived in Paris from Malaga a young Spaniard. His name was Pablo Picasso; and he was destined, as the saying goes, to *remettre tout en question* (reopen every question). In 1908 Picasso invented Cubism. Nothing could be more logical. Art is not representation, but expression. Architecture and music are not only the purest, but perhaps the most moving of the arts. Had the *Fauves* gone far enough? Was it not possible that the representative element they retained in their work hampered them in expressing and communicating their profoundest and purest conceptions? Why not construct pictures out of purely abstract forms which would carry nothing but an unalloyed æsthetic content? A picture might have the pure and profound significance of a Bach fugue; and some of Picasso's have.

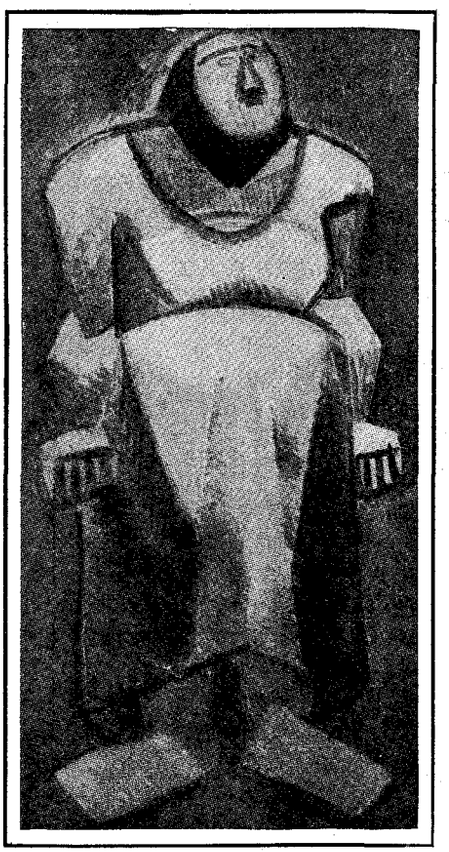
Around Picasso gathered a group of intensely sincere and able artists, several of whom are now among the leaders of modern painting; we cite the names of Braque, Léger, the Spaniard Juan Gris, Marcoussis (a Pole), with Manolo (Spanish) and Laurens, sculptors. Their effort and their doctrine, with its insis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tence on the paramount importance of pure form, has been the determining factor in modern painting and will inevitably condition the immediate development of visual art; nevertheless Cubism proper is dead. Picasso, perhaps the most inventive mind in Europe, continues, among many other things, to create Cubist pictures which are a match for the products of no matter what living painter; but it may be doubted whether any painter but Picasso has produced a completely satisfactory Cubist picture. The explanation is simple. The Cubist doctrine is perfectly sound. Why should a picture not move us by the same means that architecture and music move? Why not, indeed? Only, a man to whom it comes naturally to express himself in abstract form naturally becomes, not a painter, but an architect or a musician. Painters, as a rule, are people whose raw æsthetic experience comes to them through the external world, through natural forms, that is to say, and who therefore tend through natural forms to express that experience. No wonder, then, if most Cubist pictures seem a little empty. The born Cubist painter probably becomes an architect.

Futurism in Painting and Sculpture Sheer Nonsense

Cubism, however, with its easily grasped theory, spread like wildfire over Europe. The theory was soon perverted into nonsense by people who imagined that there was some mystico-mathematical virtue in geometrical forms. Such notions, needless to say, were as remote from Picasso's mind as they are from art or common sense. In a work of art the value of a form, be it geometrical or natural, depends entirely on how it is drawn and how combined with other forms; intrinsically there is nothing to choose between a tree and a triangle. In Italy the journalistic possibilities of Cubism were seized upon and exploited with prodigious energy, and incorporated forthwith in Futurism. Futurism is far from being a purely artistic business; it is a more or less complete theory of life, the vitality of which may be inferred from recent developments in Italian politics. So far as painting and sculpture go it is sheer nonsense. The Italian Futurists never understood what Picasso was about. They could not understand that he was using forms (abstract forms, it so happened) precisely as every genuine artist has used them—to express an æsthetic experience. They thought he was using them to make statements about life and philosophy. In practice all they did was to take the rather crude, realistic pictures which



A painting by Pablo Picasso. "It may be doubted whether any painter but Picasso has produced a completely satisfactory Cubist picture"

they had for some years been producing under the influence of Besnard and the École des Beaux Arts, cut them into bits as though they were making jig-saw puzzles, and put them together again higgledy-piggledy. The new product—Futurist painting—was, considered as art, precisely as valuable and significant as the old. The best known of the Italian Futurists were Severini, Carra, Boccioni, and Soffici. Of these only Severini has obtained or deserved a European reputation; he is not a great artist, but in his drawing he shows a characteristically Italian ability, and in all he does an engaging sense of decoration.

Futurism, as an artistic movement, is a thing of the past. Since the World War the more enterprising Italian painters have gone to school with the draughtsmen of their own seventeenth century, from whom they have picked up a number of impressive tricks. Essentially, however, Italian painting is much where it was at the beginning of the century. It is not of the center; and the most interesting manifestation of Italian art is at this moment industrial architecture. Any one approaching Milan from the north can judge of that for himself; from the carriage window he will see plenty of factories and warehouses to remind him that in Italy the Latin tradition never died.

Germany and Russia were the first countries to appreciate at their true value the masters of the contemporary movement. Matisse and Picasso were admired in Moscow and Berlin before they were generally recognized in Paris and long before they were heard of in London or New York. The revolutionary aspect of the movement was what appealed most strongly to the artists of central and eastern Europe; they reveled in expressing themselves unconventionally, and in Germany founded a new school, derived mainly from *les Fauves*, called Expressionist. Their art, as you would expect, is something over-literary and over-emphatic. Compare the work of Chagal, perhaps the best known of the younger Russians, with that of almost any of his French contemporaries and our meaning will become clear. In painting, as in literature, Russian artists are tempted, it seems, to press on a tragic and rather obvious note till they fall through art into melodrama. In Germany, material difficulties notwithstanding, the artistic movement is extremely vigorous. Unhappily, the writer knows very little of it; but the work of at least five of its leaders—Kokoschka, Lehmbruch (a sculptor showing the influence of Maillol and of Vienna), Hofer, Klee, and Pechstein—is said to deserve more attention than it has yet received from western Europe and America. Kandinsky, a Pole, who before the war was working in Germany, is generally known and respected; and Hodler and Pellegrini, two of the better-known Swiss painters, may be claimed fairly by the German school.

Vorticism

Cubism was taken up by a few painters in England much as it was taken up by scores in Italy—only later; and out of Cubist and Futurist theories was concocted a doctrine dubbed Vorticism. The theory of Vorticism need not detain us, since it never had the luck to be applied by a painter of talent, and theory without practice counts for nothing in art. There exists no single Vorticist work of importance. The ex-chief of the school now makes drawings for the fashion papers.

The London Group

The contemporary movement in England is represented rather by the London Group, where a growing school of sincere and able painters is producing work of considerable interest. Speaking roughly, one may say that this school, while accepting eagerly the heritage of Cézanne, endeavors to graft the new plant onto the English tradition. By the English tradition they mean, of course,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the tradition of English painting, not that ludicrous literary escapade called Pre-Raphaelism. They cultivate the new lands discovered by Cézanne and Picasso with the implements bequeathed them by Gainsborough, Constable, and Turner. Of this group Duncan Grant is deservedly the best known and most admired; unquestionably he is an artist who takes his place among the pick of his European contemporaries. Roger Fry—writer and painter—is also a prominent member; and, among others to be remarked, we would name Gertler, Vanessa Bell, and that interesting sculptor, Dobson. Two of the most popular artists in England—Augustus John and the sculptor Epstein—though by no means of this group, are yet children of the revolution, both having been profoundly, if indirectly, influenced by the discoveries of Cézanne and Picasso.

We must return to France. During the ten years before the World War the earlier *Fauves* and Cubists were joined by a slightly younger generation along with whom came some other painters who had hesitated at first to break with Impressionism. Of this brilliant accession we will name a few—Utrillo, de Segonzac, Marchand, Marie Laurencin, Kisling (a Pole), Lhote, Delaunay, the Italian Modigliani, and—grandchild almost of the revolution—Per Krohg, a young Norwegian of great promise, which promise he is splendidly fulfilling. Having pronounced his name, we would add that of his quasi-compatriot, the Swedish architect Ragnar Ostberg, who alone in Europe has given us, in the new Town Hall at Stockholm, contemporary architecture at once sufficiently harmonious and original to be worthy of a place beside contemporary painting.

The American Sky-Scrapers

DURING this period (1908–1914) *Fauves* and Cubists, on excellent terms with each other, worked side by side; neither was there then any sharp line of division between them. On the whole, it may be said that Cubist theory steadily influenced the painters of the older generation, compelling them to attend more and more to abstract design, to put construction first. It is significant that Matisse even made experiments in Cubism. Picasso was the dominant influence in Europe. Meanwhile, two sculptors added luster to an already illustrious age: Despiau, a pupil of Rodin, who finished his education in the school of Cézanne; and Maillol, eldest child of the revolution and the classical tradition, who is now generally reckoned our greatest living sculptor. We wish we could claim as America's contribution to the movement the sky-scrapers. But, though modern American architecture has been consistently admired by the modern painters, though they were the first to hail in it a genuine architectural style comparable with the style of the Italian Renaissance, there seem to be no grounds for supposing that contemporary American architecture has been in any way affected by contemporary plastic theories. All we can say is that the great style and originality of this modern manifestation helped to excuse those of us who imagined, not altogether absurdly perhaps, in the spring of 1914 that we were on the threshold of an age which was to rank with the Florentine fifteenth century; in 1923 it seems more reasonable to suppose that it will rank with the last days of the Western Empire.

Portrait de Famille, by Henri Matisse. "Matisse has perfected a peculiarly personal style of his own"

The Big Four

BY one means or another the war destroyed or maimed or deflected from their course millions of young men. Among these were certainly unknown, untried, but greatly gifted artists. That is the only certain effect which the war has had on art; but it is an immense one. Manifestly the new generation lacks leaders of its own—doubtless they were killed. The old leaders go alarmingly unchallenged. Bonnard, Matisse, Picasso, and Derain remain unmistakably "the big four." Of these, Bonnard never had a following; Matisse has perfected a peculiarly personal style of his own, and if he finds plenty of imitators finds few worthy to be called disciples; Picasso, inventive and brilliant as ever, seems to be at the greatest pains to avoid becoming again a *chef d'école;* the eyes of those in need of a guide turn naturally towards Derain. Will he give them what they want? What do they want? In the first place, the lesson of Cubism has been well learned; no artist of account is likely nowadays to forget that a formal harmony is the indispensable basis of every work of art. Design is the first requisite, and in the matter of design young painters have much to learn from Derain. It is when it comes to filling the design that the young show signs of parting company with their elders; for better or for worse, young painters are losing their horror of being literary. From Derain they hope to learn the secret which, they believe, was known to Corot and Poussin and Rembrandt and Raphael and the Athenian sculptors—the secret of so perfectly fusing a human emotion with an æsthetic that the form shall remain as pure as if it were abstract.

One Result of the World War

IN conclusion, one probable consequence of the war should be noted. During the first years of this century and the last of the nineteenth art had become, what it has often been before, international. The war may well change that. Indeed, it seems unlikely that in 1943 a critic dealing, as we have tried to deal, with the European and American art of the two preceding decades will be able, as we have been able, to treat it as a unit. It is improbable that, without ever leaving Paris, he will be able to get—as any one might have got—a tolerably complete idea of the contemporary movement. But whether this new provincialism will have a good or bad effect on art is another of those questions which must be left for time to answer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Weekly Recapitulation of Ballots for

The Platforms of the People

Figures show percentage based on number of ballots received

	Republican			Democratic			Independent		
	Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Approved	Ignored	Condemned
I—TRANSPORTATION									
1. Voluntary consolidation of the railroads	73	16	11	57	19	24	60	25	15
2. Compulsory consolidation of the railroads	13	22	65	17	23	60	16	35	49
3. Compulsory freight rate reduction	24	31	45	51	19	30	33	32	35
4. Continuance of Esch-Cummins Act	46	41	13	29	53	18	37	47	16
5. Nationalization of the railroads with co-operative administration by workers, shippers, and public	13	18	69	31	25	44	25	24	51
II—AGRICULTURAL RELIEF									
1. Formation of a Federal Grain Export Corporation	38	33	29	53	25	22	41	35	24
2. Federal aid for Farmers' Co-operatives	44	27	29	55	17	28	42	32	26
3. Federal purchase of wheat	7	32	61	19	27	54	9	30	61
4. Price fixing of staple farm products	9	23	68	27	26	47	15	26	59
5. Further extension of farm credits	52	31	17	72	10	18	46	35	19
6. Development of St. Lawrence waterways	66	22	12	61	28	11	62	29	9
III—TAXATION									
1. Reduction of taxes by Mellon plan	88	7	5	51	26	23	70	14	16
2. Reduction of taxes by Garner plan	8	28	64	38	30	32	17	36	47
3. A Federal tax on land held out of use	35	39	26	32	34	34	46	33	21
IV—TARIFF									
1. Continuance of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law	47	34	19	18	33	49	33	39	28
2. Continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs	55	32	13	51	29	20	57	28	15
3. Tariff for revenue only without flexible provision	11	39	50	30	41	29	16	46	38
V—BONUS									
1. Adjusted compensation for all war veterans	19	10	71	38	3	59	31	10	59
VI—PROHIBITION									
1. Rigid enforcement under Civil Service	84	8	8	81	8	11	82	12	6
2. Change in the alcoholic content as now limited by the Volstead Act	21	15	64	34	16	50	20	17	63
VII—GENERAL WELFARE									
1. Equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women	64	19	17	61	16	23	63	19	18
2. An amendment enabling Congress to prevent exploitation of children in industry	83	11	6	82	9	9	84	11	5
3. Federal Anti-Lynching Law	70	17	13	51	22	27	68	19	13
4. Establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau	51	24	25	59	22	19	49	29	22
VIII—EDUCATION									
1. Extension of principle of Federal aid for education	58	14	28	68	12	20	63	15	22
IX—IMMIGRATION									
1. Registration of aliens	87	10	3	77	12	11	83	13	4
2. Continuance of quota method of restriction	51	23	26	48	15	37	50	24	26
3. Further restriction	77	15	8	75	13	12	75	15	10
4. Less restriction	7	37	56	7	30	63	8	28	64
5. Examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure	86	13	1	86	10	4	96	3	1

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

	Republican Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Democratic Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Independent Approved	Ignored	Condemned
X—PREPAREDNESS									
1. Expansion of Navy to standards set by Conference on Limitation of Armament.	87	7	6	75	11	14	73	13	14
2. Extension of Air Service	83	11	6	74	13	13	63	27	10
XI—AIR MAIL									
1. The further development of air mail service	74	18	8	75	15	10	72	18	10
XII—LABOR									
1. Continuance of Railroad Labor Board	69	21	10	60	24	16	63	27	10
2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes	10	27	63	20	35	45	20	33	47
3. Nationalization, and democratic administration by technicians, workers, and consumers, of coal mines	27	23	50	42	24	34	43	22	35
4. Federal licensing of private detective agencies	51	36	13	48	4	48	56	33	11
XIII—KU KLUX KLAN									
1. Programme of Klan	15	37	48	29	28	43	15	44	41
XIV—SUPER-POWER									
1. Government control and distribution of high-power transmission	54	20	26	56	18	26	58	24	18
XV—MONEY									
1. Issuing of Federal currency based on commodities and labor	12	25	63	19	31	50	19	40	41
XVI—CONSERVATION									
1. A vigorous conservation policy with extended Federal control over public properties	87	8	5	81	12	7	83	12	5
XVII—MERCHANT MARINE									
1. Sale of Government ships to private owners	70	18	12	47	24	29	50	34	16
2. Operation by Government of Government-owned ships	25	24	51	44	22	34	34	31	35
3. Federal ship subsidy	55	16	29	33	35	32	39	39	22
XVIII—GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION									
1. Reorganization of the Executive Departments on the lines proposed in President's Annual Message	86	12	2	66	29	5	68	28	4
2. Effort to arrest the development of bureaucratic power	77	19	4	56	30	14	55	41	4
XIX—FOREIGN RELATIONS									
1. League of Nations	25	26	49	68	13	19	37	26	37
2. World Court	78	14	8	55	26	19	69	22	9
3. Hague Tribunal	51	41	8	30	52	18	42	49	9
4. Development of Four-Power Treaty principle	55	36	9	31	52	17	42	47	11
5. Secretary Hughes's present policy:	56	41	3	33	60	7	43	50	7
(*a*) Non-recognition of Russia.	82	12	6	59	22	19	68	16	16
(*b*) Strengthening Monroe Doctrine	78	19	3	73	17	10	72	19	9
(*c*) Sale of arms to foreign governments	47	26	27	25	19	56	34	29	37
(*d*) Unofficial co-operation with foreign commissions	63	26	11	30	39	31	57	26	17
(*e*) Least possible participation	41	26	33	26	32	42	41	29	30
6. Cancellation of foreign debts	17	4	79	18	19	63	13	14	73

The last date for mailing the ballots for this poll on the Platforms of the People was April 30. The poll is now, therefore, closed. An editorial analysis of these figures and of the comments which accompanied the ballots appears on succeeding pages. Although the voting is over, there yet remains much interesting information, derived from the ballots, which we hope to share with our readers in later issues.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Platforms of the People

On the preceding pages appears the analysis of The Outlook's poll in tabular form

A STUDY of the figures in the accompanying table (on pages 24 and 25) leads to some amazing conclusions. While the returns from The Outlook's poll on the Platforms of the People represent now all sections of the country, they do not differ materially from even the earliest returns, which were from residents of the Eastern States solely. With similar ideas and opinions prevailing in early returns and late returns and in the reports from various sections, we may conclude that it is not necessary to send out a vast number of ballots indiscriminately in order to gauge public thought. What is necessary is to provide a ballot that allows for free choice among a wide range of subjects and to see that the ballots are widely and evenly distributed. When that is done, as has been done in this case, a comparatively small vote seems to bring the same results broadly that a large vote does. The markings on the various issues are everywhere so consistent that they indicate the existence of a prevailing public opinion common to the whole country, at least among intelligent and thoughtful voters. If this conclusion is correct, then the table is full of surprises.

Consider the question of preparedness, for example. Since the Armistice there has been an immense amount written and publicly spoken in support of peace as an end in itself. Peace propaganda has almost become a profession. Most of the organized publicity on behalf of the churches has included agitation, not only against war as an institution, but against the thought of war under any circumstances. Clubs, bureaus, agencies of various kinds, are devoting themselves to spreading the idea that war can be abolished by the simple expedient of abolishing all preparations for war. What is the result? The people voting in The Outlook's poll are certainly representative of the best in their several communities. They show few, if any, signs of pacifism. The farmer in the Central Agricultural Section votes with the merchants on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards for the extension of the Navy up to the standards set by the Naval Armament Treaty. With them he would expand the Air Service and develop the air mail. He would, as they would, strengthen the Monroe Doctrine, in which a threat of war is implicit. More than three-fourths of the men and women marking the ballot have indorsed all preparedness measures as planks in their party platforms. Contrary opinion is practically negligible.

Consider next the possibility of a third-party movement. At first glance, returns from the Central Agricultural States seem to indicate a substantial sentiment favoring a third party; yet on closer examination one finds that such is not necessarily the case. So far as issues are concerned, the third-party advocates are in general accord with the Republicans and Democrats. Party lines do not appear to be closely drawn. Naturally, therefore, third-party sentiment seems to be lost in the consideration of the various issues. It is surprising how many Republicans, Democrats, and Independents agree on all the questions. Party divisions appear to be based, not on any political issues, but on something else—it may be on the personality of party leaders or candidates, or on tradition, but certainly not on anything that can be incorporated in a series of platform planks.

If the Central Agricultural Section develops third-party tendencies in the next few weeks, it will be due to dissatisfaction not with the Administration so much as with Congress. Indeed, the large majority of Independents in the Central Agricultural, Mountain, and Pacific Sections seem to be supporters of President Coolidge. There is evidence of reaction against what voters without regard to party regard as gossip, claptrap, and scandalmongering. Most of the criticism accompanying the ballots is leveled at Congress.

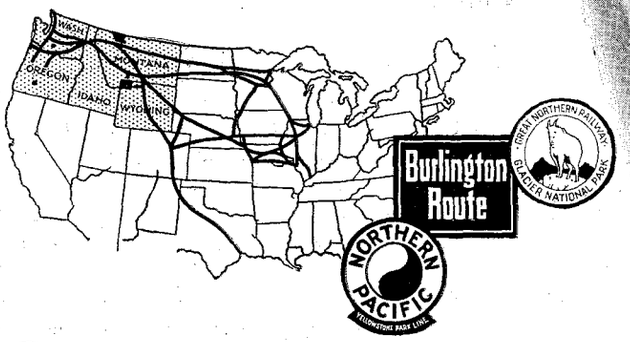
The ballots indicate that the people are better prepared to sift real issues out of the political screen than demagogues like to believe. This can be said even though due allowance be made for the fact that the people who have taken the thought and time to make out these ballots are exceptional in intelligence. Politicians should bear in mind that these are the people who by their intelligence lead and guide the public opinion of their several communities. For example, the general and widespread indorsement of the Mellon tax reduction plan is noteworthy. One would expect Republican opposition to it to be nil; but the Democrats had an opportunity to vote against it and to support instead the official Democratic plan as embodied in the Garner Bill, and the Independents had free choice between the Mellon and the Garner plans. When, therefore, a majority of the Democrats and of the Independents as well as of the Republicans record themselves as in favor of the Mellon plan, we must believe that the voters are exercising their right to judge for themselves. Wherever foot-notes on the ballots deal with the reduction of taxes, they credit Secretary Mellon with having designed a sensible, scientific system for removing part of a disagreeable burden from the shoulders of the majority.

If nothing else portrayed the solidarity of thought among the people in all sections, the vote on immigration questions would serve the purpose. Note the marked change in public sentiment within the lifetime of the present generation. When the average voter was in school, he was taught that America was the land of the free, a haven of refuge for the oppressed peoples of other countries. He grew up in the belief that part of this country's destiny lay in welcoming to its shores all who cared to come. Hardly more than a generation ago aliens stumbled into this country almost as freely as one moves about between American cities. Now there is no section, no political party, that supports the open-door immigration policy. Opposition to it on every side is clearly defined. Few persons ignore the question; the great majority recognize it as an issue. Three-fourths of the voters are positively in favor of restriction.

Another fact of significance evident from the markings on the Immigration Section of the ballot is that the demand for restriction is accompanied with a large sense of responsibility toward the welfare of the immigrants themselves. In the old days, when immigrants came in freely they were the prey of thieves and sharpers. Much maligned Ellis Island was later provided to serve not merely as a place of inspection and rejection but as a place of protection as well. Now public sentiment, as indicated on these ballots, is overwhelmingly in favor of the inspection of immigrants before they cross the ocean. Behind this sentiment is undoubtedly the desire to save the ineligible the hardships of a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Pacific Northwest



Come to America's greatest vacationland

Come this summer to the American Wonderland. Join the thousands of veteran tourists who every year return here to enjoy the most gorgeous variety of natural grandeur on the continent.

Whatever your idea of a perfect vacation—you will find it in the Pacific Northwest. Here are five of the nation's premier scenic attractions:

Yellowstone National Park
Glacier National Park
Rainier National Park
Crater Lake National Park
The Alaskan Tour

Here is beauty indescribable, in a thousand forms—everywhere. The climate is balmy, sunshiny, spiced with sea or mountain breezes. The motor roads are wonderful. Golf courses are numerous and as fine as you ever played. You will like the Pacific Northwest's friendly, modern cities. The best hotels await you everywhere.

The Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern Travel Bureau will help you plan your vacation. It will tell you where to go, what to see, and how to make the most of your time. It will give you details as to the cost. And, if you are going to any other point on the Pacific Coast, it will tell you how to plan so as to include the Pacific Northwest.

Write for free booklet

The free booklet, "The American Wonderland," tells you in words and pictures all about the unrivaled vacation possibilities of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming—the Pacific Northwest. It's free. Fill in the coupon and send for it now.

P. S. Eustis, *Pass. Traffic Mgr.*
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
A. J. Dickinson, *Pass. Traffic Mgr., Great Northern Ry.*
A. B. Smith, *Pass. Traffic Mgr., Northern Pacific Ry.*

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.
The Northern Pacific Ry.
The Great Northern Ry.

(C) by Haynes, St. Paul
Old Faithful Geyser, Yellowstone National Park

An unforgetable drive, Columbia River Highway

$86
round trip
from Chicago
to North Pacific Coast destinations.

Round trip from St. Louis $81.50

Coupon

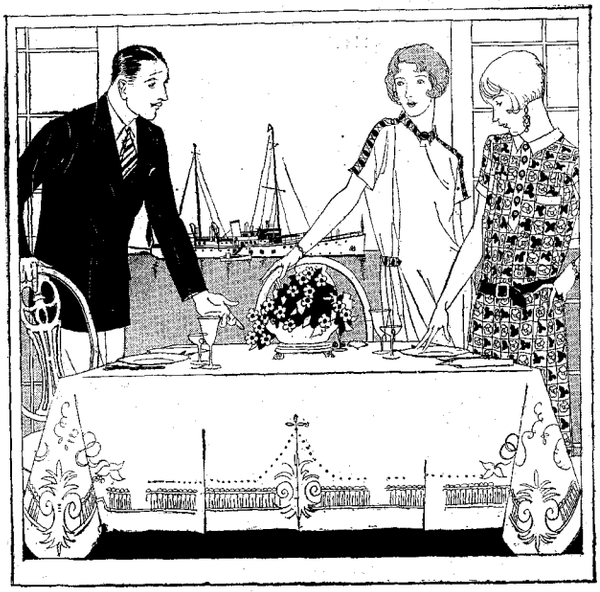
Travel Bureau, Dept. 22-B
1403 Burlington R. R. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me your free book, "The American Wonderland."

Name _____

Address _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Attractive Linens *for* Summer Entertaining

A well filled Linen Chest plays an important part in making Summer hospitality enjoyable. There's nothing so cool, so immaculate, so appropriate, as Pure Linens from McCutcheon's.

Decorative Linens

For the season's many teas and luncheons you'll need several of the charming sets on display here.

Damask Table Linens

Exclusive designs as well as the standard popular designs. And every Cloth and every Napkin is of Pure Linen—dependable, durable and beautiful.

Bed Linens *and* Towels

Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemstitched, embroidered or plain. Blankets in summer weights; towels for every household purpose.

Send for New Catalogue No. 35

Write for your copy of our new Spring and Summer Catalogue No. 35. It features almost every department of the Linen Store and is profusely illustrated.

James McCutcheon & Company

Department No. 35

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Streets, New York

futile voyage and a heart-breaking return. It is interesting to note that with a keener conscience for the welfare of the country there has grown also a keener conscience for the welfare of the people who seek to come here.

The two important questions of nationalization, that of the railways and the coal mines, are not considered similar in any respect. In half the instances where nationalization of the coal mines is indorsed similar action with regard to the railways is condemned. While half the women in the Central and Mountain Sections favor nationalization of both, the men condemn such action with the roads even while indorsing it for the mines. Why? Is it because the men have been convinced that public ownership of the mines would eliminate coal strikes, and yet feel that the railways may be better managed under the voluntary consolidation plan, which is generally favored? Even the railway employees returning ballots fail to indorse railway nationalization.

The farmers throughout the country are generally against nationalization and further Federal supervision. Returns from the "farm bloc" area do not indicate any large sentiment favorable to the agricultural relief measures as outlined. In the Central Sections they are about equally divided on the question of compulsory freight rate reduction. Third-party advocates and other independents are not inclined toward compulsion on any issue, except in the case of prohibition.

According to the returns, in which few ignore the question, prohibition will be an important local issue during the campaign. It will be a question of law enforcement. There is no section of the country where rigid enforcement is not favored, while a change in the law is opposed almost as vigorously.

The Foster resolution for a Constitutional amendment empowering Congress to ban child labor passed the House late in April. It proposes, of course, to put the question before the States for ratification. If The Outlook's poll is an indication of majority opinion, the amendment will be considered favorably, eighty-three per cent of the returns having indorsed the policy.

That subject, like many others, has led people to study questions toward which they had devoted little thought before this inquiry. Letters are received explaining that the writers have spent an hour or two trying to mark their ballots intelligently, and then have postponed the task until they could inform themselves in detail. For that reason, too, many of the issues have been ignored. The Esch-Cummins Act is an instance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

where half the people do not understand the subject or do not think it important enough to be a political question, though the "Congressional Record" contains unnumbered thousands of words from members who seemed to feel that the act was a matter of major import to the Nation at large.

On the other hand, that reason cannot be assigned for the large percentage of ballots ignoring the question of the Ku Klux Klan. It is generally understood that everybody has definite opinions concerning the Klan. Why, then, is it ignored? For the most part, however, the people have presented their views so clearly that they cannot be misunderstood.

Two-thirds of the Democrats and Independents join with the Republicans in favoring the President's plan to reorganize the executive departments. Is this chiefly an indorsement of reorganization, or chiefly an indorsement of the President? There is widespread sentiment favoring the sale of Government ships to private owners, and also in favor of the continuance of the Railroad Labor Board. Are people better informed concerning the Labor Board than they are on the details of the Esch-Cummins Act? Or is it a matter of having a Federal agency in charge of labor issues? The fact that abolition of injunctions in labor disputes is condemned tends to show that people are more deeply interested in, and therefore know more about, the issues involving labor than the purely technical questions related to operation.

Next week we shall show the results of tabulating the returns in another form.

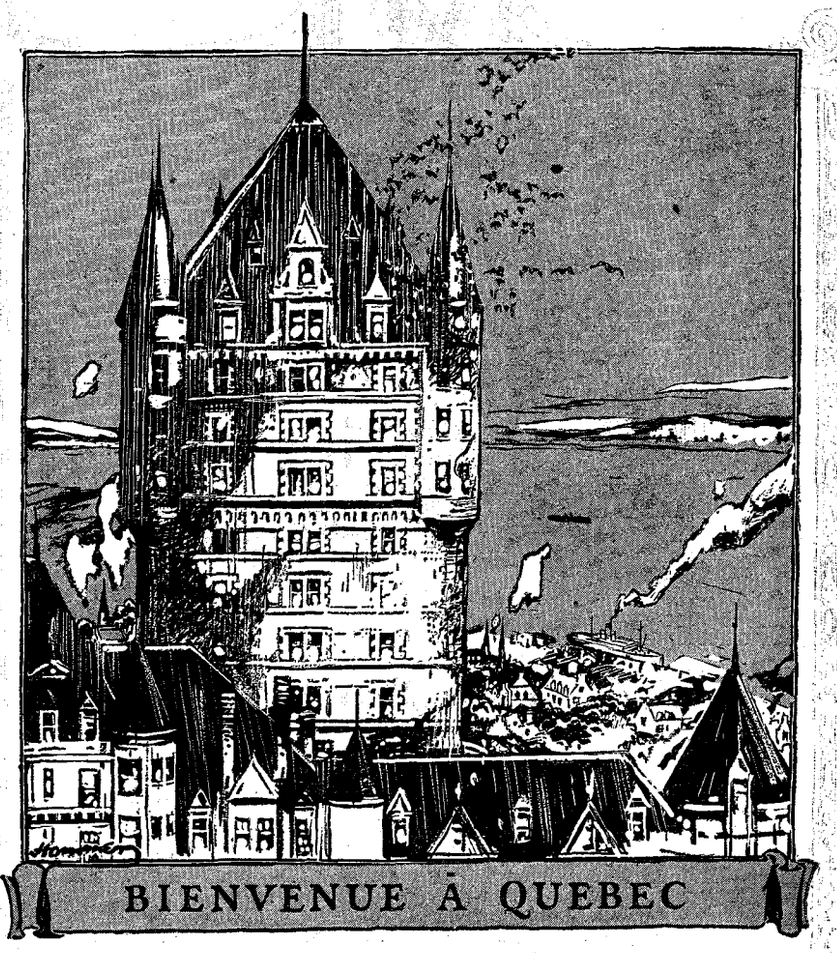
Planks and Comments from Platform Voters

YOUR "Platforms of the People" is the very thing needed for better government. The great trouble has been that voters were too lax in their interest in politics.

The Government should restrict immigration to those people who make up the foundation stock of this country—that is, the people of northwestern Europe. Let in as many as we need, and no more.

In establishing a quota basis for immigration we have provided only for the quantity of aliens to be admitted. We have not altered our requirements as to quality. The people are dissatisfied with the low mentality of many aliens.

Eastern cities, unwieldy in size, un-American in population, must be willing



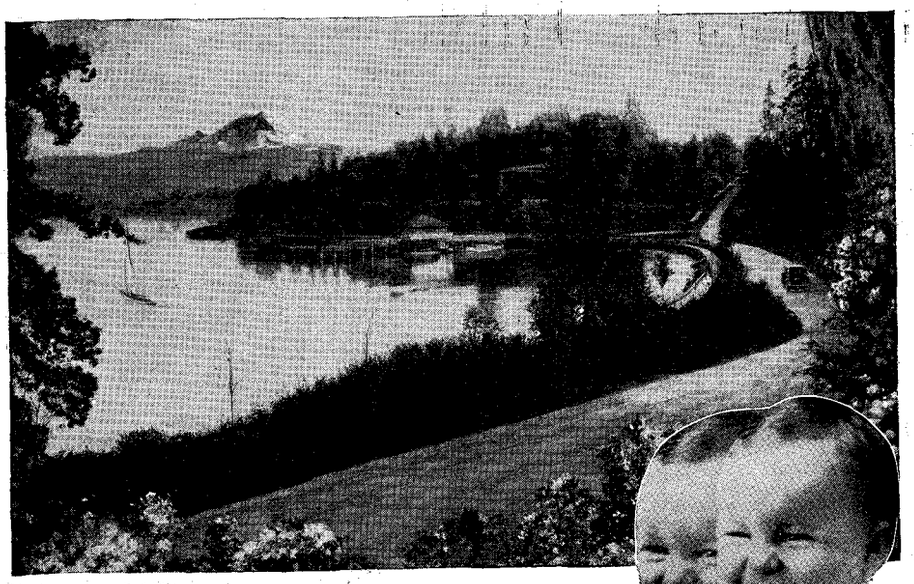
Now in all its majesty!

Since last summer, another million has been spent on Greater Chateau Frontenac. Now, it stands complete...Outside, stone battlements; turrets in picturesque formation. Plus a towering keep that sweeps hundreds of miles...Inside a transformation. You enter a spacious rotunda. Oaken panelled walls. Club-like lounges. Up a grand stair-case, into the gay Madeleine de Verchères Room...The spirit is that of Old France. Louis XIV in the ballroom. Norman in the Jacques Cartier room...Yet, the service is that of modern America—*most* modern America...Greater Chateau Frontenac is a romance in itself. To be sure of reservations, come in beautiful June. Write, phone or call Canadian Pacific, 342 Madison Ave. at 44th, New York. 71 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Or Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

Greater CHATEAU FRONTENAC

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL ATOP OLD QUEBEC

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Mt. Rainier from Lake Washington Boulevard

No, it is not twins, but Cecil Westberg. In his exuberance he just naturally came out double when he posed to illustrate the theme of this ad.

Come vacationing *to* SEATTLE

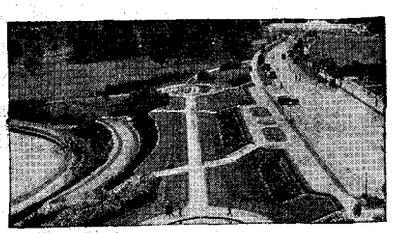
A BABIES' PARADISE—

healthiest city in the world!

YOU will live longer if you live in Seattle. You will live a fuller, happier life and so will your children—for health is happiness. These facts can be proven.

No city of equal or larger population in the world has as low an average annual infant or adult death rate as has Seattle. Compare the mortality rates in Seattle with those of your own city, as shown by the official records of the United States Census Bureau.

Seattle's average annual death rate is half that of various important American cities. The number of children in Seattle per thousand born, who die during the first year, is also half the rate recorded in some eastern and southern communities of equal size.



Volunteer Park

That region where babies' lives are most secure, where the young thrive most vigorously, is the most healthful—the happiest region of all.

This is a babies' paradise. No blistering summer days or sweltering nights to threaten their health or lives; no severe cold or winter storms; out-of-doors every day in the year—January as well as July, because the prevailing westerly trade winds from the Pacific produce mild, green winters.

Why is Seattle the world's healthiest city and a natural health resort?

Above all, a climate which has neither extreme of heat nor cold. The temperature has never fallen as low as 10 degrees above zero. It has never reached 100 degrees above. The average for June, July and August is 62 degrees, for December, January and February, 41 degrees. No cyclones, no hurricanes, no earthquakes, no severe electric storms.

Other factors include purest water in United States; a milk supply without a superior; perfect natural drainage; no slum districts; cheap and plentiful vegetables and green foods the year 'round, sold under strict inspection and a most alluring environment—snow-capped mountain peaks, the ocean, inland seas, lakes, mountain streams, Alpine floral gardens, evergreen forests, and all accessible to everyone who lives or visits in this wonderland.

Seattle has an enviable record in home-owning citizens, low rate of illiteracy, high educational standards, influential churches and community loyalty.

Plan to spend your 1924 vacation in the Charmed Land of the Pacific Northwest and learn of healthful, progressive, interesting, colorful Seattle. Enjoy new experiences, scenes and people. There are special round-trip summer excursion rates in effect. Write for a free copy of the 36-page "Charmed Land" booklet. It pictures and describes Seattle and this remarkable section with its vacation attractions.

SEATTLE CHAMBER *of* COMMERCE

903 ARCTIC BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PAID FOR BY CITIZENS WHO INVITE YOU TO VISIT *"The Charmed Land"*

to play second fiddle before many more years have passed. Western pep, Western courage, Western resources, make this quite certain.

The Platform ballot is interesting to the degree of my personal ignorance disclosed. . . .

I fear the passing of an anti-lynching law until more time has been given the States to correct the matter themselves. I feel that they are making progress in that direction and a Federal law would anger them into rebellion.

I believe that a manufacturers' sales tax, as recommended by Senator Smoot, would provide sufficient revenue and would obviate the necessity of an income tax.

Your effort gives us the chance to think collectively, and I hope will broaden our opportunity to collectively produce political action of a better sort.

There is no adequate financial compensation for the individual's defense of his home and country. His service is of the highest type man can render. No other remuneration is due.

The more Congressmen we have the less responsible and effective they become. I would advocate reducing and fixing the number to a permanent total which, divided into the figures disclosed by each census, would give the proportional index for the next decade. Reduce their number and that of the officials, but increase their pay and their accountability.

I would be glad to see some plank regarding the reorganization of Congress. The important thing to be attained is to devise some means by which it would be possible to get men of a higher order of character and ability. Those that we have now are certainly making a spectacle of themselves.

A model platform, in my opinion, is one of but few fundamental principles, both negative and positive. If the party should be successful, it should proceed to put all its positive principles in effect at once, excluding all other matters until those principles should be enacted into law. I should like to see this principle plainly announced in the platform.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Book Table

This Sorry Scheme

Reviews

By H. W. Boynton

IN the publisher's list of Mr. Wells's fifty books a baker's dozen are classified as "fantastic and imaginative romances." As "The Sleeper Wakes," "Men Like Gods," and other Utopian studies are included, I suppose "The Dream" [1] will be tucked into this pigeonhole for future reference. But "ingenious and fanciful" would really fit these works better than "fantastic and imaginative." Instead of free fantasy, we get logical demonstration. And instead of creative imagination, we get smug theory. Never do these tales transcend or richly explore beneath the trim boundaries of the author's didactic intention. To be infinitely brisk and infinitely clever—brisker and cleverer than all the other brisk and clever ones of a brisk and clever period—does not, after all, constitute genius of a high order.

"The Dream" is simply one more lively Wellsian criticism of the modern world as this man sees it: a world of slavish marriage, and church-bound religion, and property-made war, and social injustice. He frankly uses the old machinery of "Looking Backward." From the vantage-point of two thousand years, we here review the unhappy and undignified earth of the twentieth century, and marvel at its wretchedness. The perfected humans of "The Dream" greatly resemble the seraphic figures in "Men Like Gods." Little government, less clothing; spontaneous and readjustable love, without jealousy or abandon; a lightsome diet of fruit, nuts, and milk (*vin compris*, however); so wags the world in the admirable fortieth century A.D. One of the supermen has a dream about himself in a former incarnation as a London cockney. He tells the dream, in great detail, to his semi-angelic companions. It is all about how squalid and interesting a place twentieth-century London was, with its hollow prudery, and the greed of its money-makers, and the hypocrisy of its parsons, and the physical suppressions and jealousies of lovers, and the nasty tie of marriage, and so on. We notice that the seraphic ones sit up; they are highly exhilarated by the tale. Alas! there is no drama in perfection; they are glad enough to get away from the Utopian virtues and serenities, to enjoy the spectacle of a thorough human mess such as we of the twentieth century are part of. The truth is, Utopian fiction is of no interest except as a background for human action as we know it. What would Mr. Wells write about if we were all Utopians?

"The Spoon River Anthology" is still the best work of imaginative fiction by Edgar Lee Masters. His novels do little more than develop in bulk and detail some such life-story as is suggested in a dozen lines in the "Anthology." "Mirage" [2] carries on the story of "Skeeters Kirby." Like so many heroes of current American fiction (for latest instance, the fellow in Robert Herrick's "Waste"), Skeet Kirby is an ineffectual and pathetic figure. He resents the force of materialism that controls America, but he has no other force to oppose to it. He has, merely, a vague desire for beauty, a feeble impulse towards real freedom of action and of the spirit. His resentment is stronger than his vision; so that his net effect is egocentric and negative, not generous or positive. "Mirage," "Waste," "Inner Darkness," "Undertow," "Half Gods"—such are the titles of recent American novels which try to get beneath the surface of our life and to show us what we are.

Now the value of this testimony is qualified by its source. Serious novelists are a special and limited class. Abnormally sensitive, they are impatient of our normal insensitiveness. Writers of exceptional talent, but lacking the Olympian calm of genius, they can't bear people of less intelligence and æsthetic feeling than their own. They wish to remold the sorry scheme of things, and are angry with the rest of us for sitting tight and taking some joy in life as we find it. They scold us, and sniff at us, and dismiss us with a shrug. Such is the fashion of the minor prophets. What our generation needs, like every generation, is the major prophet or artist with courage and faith enough to believe a

[1] The Dream. By H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

[2] Mirage. By Edgar Lee Masters. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

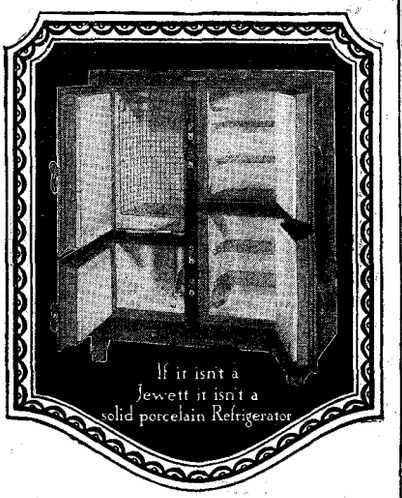
In Homes of the Better Sort

THE same discriminating judgment that selects a rare painting or a genuine antique is quick to recognize the intrinsic value of the Jewett. That is why you will invariably find Jewett Refrigerators in homes of the better sort.

Glistening white compartments of solid, seamless porcelain, 1¼ inches thick, with full rounded corners assure cleaner, colder refrigeration. There are no joints, cracks or crevices—not a single place for dirt, food particles or spilled liquids to collect.

Illustrated catalog on request.

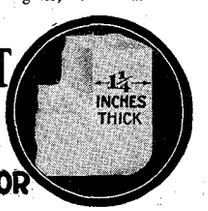
THE JEWETT REFRIGERATOR CO.
118 CHANDLER ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.
Branch Offices: New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Montreal



Representative Jewett Owners

Mr. David W. Chalmers, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Mr. G. W. H. Allen, Cazenovia, N. Y.
Mr. Wm. Fahnestock, Katonah, N. Y.
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
Mr. H. S. Holden, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Mr. Sherwood Aldrich, Great Neck, L. I.
Mr. Marshall Field, 3d, Huntington, L. I.
Mr. Murray Guggenheim, West End, N. J.
Mr. Seth Thomas, Morristown, N. J.
Mr. J. Ogden Armour, Chicago Ill.
Mr. Ezra J. Warner, Jr., Lake Forest, Ill.
Mr. Frank A. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio
Col. W. H. Morgan, Alliance, Ohio
Mr. A. D. Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. Frank Billings, Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. Walter Stewart, Toledo, Ohio
Mr. William F. Cochran, Greenway, Md.

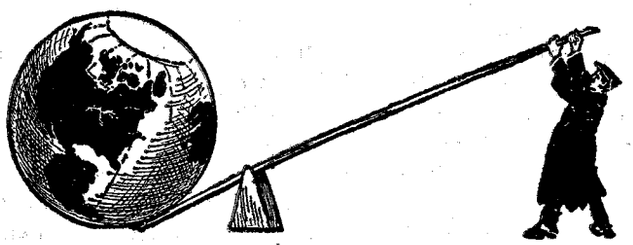
JEWETT
The Only Solid Porcelain
REFRIGERATOR



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

H. G. WELLS' New Book

The Story of a Great Schoolmaster



A True Romance of an Educational Scientist

By the foremost Popular Apostle of Science

THE author of "The Outline of History" gives his views on education in this tale of a man who sought "*the reorganization of the world through schools.*"

It is not often that a prophet finds in his own generation a man capable of putting into practical effect his own vision of the world of the future. Wells found such a man in the hero of this story. He says of Sanderson: "He was the greatest man it has ever been my privilege to know intimately."

"You'll enjoy Sanderson most of all perhaps when you don't agree with him."

"*The Story of a Great Schoolmaster*" is a story which "*no one interested in the future of civilization can afford to miss.*"

READ THE BOOK

Price $1.50. For sale at all bookstores or from

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 64-66 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK

little even in his neighbors and to turn a great beam of fructifying sympathy upon the paltry but well-meaning creature man.

Meanwhile the minor prophets offer us what they have. They work through a sort of progressive discontent and disillusion. To be anti-Victorian was enough for a time, then to be anti-Christian in the sense of being against the formalities and abuses of church religion. Now pagan is the great word. Mr. Wells's God is a pagan god. Mr. Masters swears by the Bhagavad Gita. In Chapter VI Skeet Kirby takes ten pages to dispose of the inspiration of the Bible, and also the whole fabric of Christianity. As he sums up, the philosophy of Jesus "is Asiatic and worthless, almost, for the business of life, and immeasurably below the æsthetic reconciliations of the Greeks and the high spirituality of the Hindus. The whole scheme of salvation is absurd." Superior Skeet! His tale as a whole is marked less by high spirituality than by the pessimistic acceptance of which Mitford is clearest spokesman: "As animals pass from youth to maturity and then to decrepitude, so this thing called the soul of man burns like a lamp until the oil is low, and then the wick chars and the flame stinks and smokes; and all this no matter what you do or what you are."

Robert Keable's "Recompense"[3] is a labored sequel to that sensation of yesterday, "Simon Called Peter." The "Author's Note" makes clear his resentment against the reception of the earlier story, especially by the "Religious Press." The book, he says, was "too sincere" for the Religious Press. I doubt this. Granting that the author meant richly, his book was cheap. If the hero had not been a parson, and his emotional qualms religious qualms, the peculiar "piquancy" of its main situation would have been lacking. The blend of sex-cum-religion has always been popular. Mr. Keable makes an unwholesome affair of

[3] Recompense. By Robert Keable. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"The Book Lovers' Corner"

IF YOU LIKE BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN PROSE, fine bookmaking, see "Loves of Clitiphon and Leucippe —Most Pleasant and Delectable Historie." Free prospectus. BLUE FAUN BOOKSHOP, 37 Lexington Ave. (near 26th St.), N.Y.C. "Specializing in the Worth-While."

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN Relations, $1.45. Wells' Outline of History, $4. Emily Post's Etiquette, $3. Other bargains. Send for catalogs. ARGUS BOOK SHOP, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS-OUT-OF-PRINT SEARCHED FOR AND reported gratuitously. HAUNTED BOOKSHOP, 4 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG OF RARE BOOKS AND first editions. NORMANDIE BOOK COMPANY, Morristown, N. J.

ROOSEVELT, LINCOLN, AND WILSON, ANYTHING by or about, bought and sold; especially autograph material, pamphlets, broadsides and first editions. Lists of interesting items furnished on request. M. H. BRIGGS, 5113 Kimbark Ave., Chicago.

SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGY APPLIED TO BUSINESS, social affairs. Horoscope writings. GEORGE SMALLWOOD, M.D., 687 Boylston St., Boston Mass.

AMERICA-SOUTH-of-US: BOOKS, MAPS, ETC., old and new, fiction included, about South America, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. We deal in nothing else, but will be glad to advise you about travel to those parts; have had 25 years' experience there. Send for our book lists. EDWARD W. AMES, 44 West 47th St., New York City.

MARMOR BOOKSHOP, 124 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Full line old and modern art books and prints all subjects. Framing, Bookbinding, Foreign Publications' Specialty: Frank Brangwyn's prints, books, etchings.

NEW CATALOGUE NOW READY. 1,000 ITEMS: Americana, association books and first editions, bookbinding, books about books, chap books, children's books, club and press books (including numerous fine examples of the work of Bruce Rogers), color plates, costume, curiosa, engraving, fine and applied arts, illustrators, journalism, papermaking, printing and typography, voyages and travels, etc. Many unusual bargains are listed among these rare, curious, and interesting books in fine condition. Catalogue mailed upon request. Collectors' wants searched for and reported without obligation. HORACE F. TOWNSEND, 729 North 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENEALOGIST

FAMILY HISTORIES, GENEALOGICAL AND heraldic works. Researches made. CHARLES A. O CONNOR, 21 Spruce St., New York.

LANGUAGES

WORLD-ROMIC SYSTEM. MASTERKEY TO ALL languages: Primers, $1.94 each language: Bohemian, Cantonese, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Panjabi, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Pronunciation-Tables, 30c each language. Dictionaries, grammars, 4,000 languages: Afrosemitic, Amerindic, Eurindic, Indopacific, Siberic, Sinindic. LANGUAGES PUBLISHING COMPANY, 8 West 40thSt. New York.

OLD AND RARE

BOOKS BOUGHT! FULL VALUE PAID FOR complete libraries or small collections of books. Estimates cheerfully furnished. We remove books purchased immediately at our expense. MADISON BOOK STORE, 61 East 59th St., New York. Telephone Plaza 7391.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

BOOKS FOR WRITERS. CRITICISM AND ADVICE upon manuscripts. Aid in marketing. Book catalogue and explanatory circulars. Correspondence invited. *JAMES KNAPP REEVE, Dept. G., Franklin, Ohio. (*Former editor "The Editor."*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it and, otherwise, a dull affair. The war over, Peter, who has unfrocked himself for conscience' sake, tries to be busy and forgotten in South Africa. Julie and he love each other, but he is sure that marriage to her would be a new betrayal of his vague duty to God. After some backing and filling, Peter reads the law to Julie. They part, Peter to become a monk, and Julie to drift into the unlicensed arms of another man. If the reader is able to muster any real belief in or regard for either Peter or Julie, their story may move him. To me, unhappily, they remain merely a pair of uneasy, unlovable, and insignificant puppets. Their author may have had a "sincere" intention of giving them reality and meaning; but the product is none the less claptrap.

The effect of "Half Gods,"[4] by Lynn Montross, is vague enough. In the end we know little more of the story-teller's idea or moral than the title has suggested. And this is well. He has tried, with no small measure of success, to let his facts (selected facts, of course) bear their own meaning. On his tiny stage, with the now familiar setting of the provincial town in midland America, he has tried to focus his impression of this restless and rudderless generation. That is a suggestive comment on the young set of Willow Ridge conscientiously putting through its "party." In the midst of their drinking and "necking" and the rest of it, "the fourteen of them, she knew, were aware that the eyes of the press, the pulpit, and the pew were upon them; aware that solemn voices from Maine to California were saying something about them; aware that new writers were beginning new books about them; and aware that in the next day's newspapers nice old ladies of forty-five would be condemning the styles, while modern ministers would say that the 'younger generation,' after all, wasn't bad, only thoughtless. In truth, this awareness made it positively a responsibility to have been born at any time since 1890, and such things as rolled stockings, uncorseted waists, and lipsticks had become the badge of an era."

This narrative, however, is not a satire, but a thoughtful presentment of a society at odds with itself. A world of half gods, in which the girl Frances Leeper gropes uncertainly for happiness without faith in anything, and her father finds a sort of religious satisfaction in his lodge, and the young parson, Frederick Eckert, vibrates miserably between fanatical exaltation and guilty desire. The closing scene, in which little Albert at last makes trial of his famous bouillon cube, drops a fittingly ironical curtain upon the necessarily inconclusive action.

"Sayonara,"[5] by John Paris, presents still another young clergyman as its central figure. Richard Aylmer, a singularly innocent Anglican priest, chooses to be a missionary in Japan. He is full of zeal for the conversion of the heathen. This is the tale of his failure either to identify himself with the Japanese or to impose upon them the rites of the English Church. The sacraments, especially the mass, are the heart of his faith; and coming to doubt their efficacy he loses all belief. A very different sort of religioner rescues him and sets him upon the path of his real mission. Like most current novels, this book contains some

[4] Half Gods. By Lynn Montross. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

[5] Sayonara. By John Paris. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

ABINGDON

To-day's Challenge

THIS is an age of flux. The current of modern thought here sweeps away an established idea, there builds up only to carry away what it has created. It is a time when we need clear insight and a sense of values. To-day is challenging the beliefs of yesterday.

Abingdon Books discuss the questions of the age. They are written with a thoughtful sense of modern problems by men who feel the steadying influence of the past. Thinking men and women will find in them an intelligent discussion of many subjects they are thinking about to-day.

IS GOD LIMITED?
By Bishop Francis J. McConnell
In discussing this great question Bishop McConnell asks, "If there are limitations how are we to conceive of them so as to preserve the moral and spiritual values which are the glory of the Christian ideal of God?"
Price, net, $2.00, postpaid.

THE REASON IN FAITH
By Ralph Tyler Flewelling
Professor Flewelling is known in philosophical circles throughout this country as an earnest and forceful expositor of personalism. It is from the point of view of personalism that "The Reason in Faith" is written.
Price, net, $1.75, postpaid

A CASKET OF CAMEOS
By F. W. Boreham
Here is the third volume of sermons by this popular Australian preacher, on texts that have influenced great minds.
Price, net, $1.75, postpaid

FORGOTTEN STORIES
By Elmer Ellsworth Helms
Out of that wonderful treasure house, the Bible, the author brings things old and new.
Price, net, $1.50, postpaid

SUBURBS OF CHRISTIANITY
By Ralph W. Sockman
The sermons contained in this volume are an effort to interpret religious life by one who stands at the very center of the complex currents in our country's metropolis.
Price, net, $1.50, postpaid

SYNTHETIC CHRISTIANITY
By Lynn Harold Hough
Dr. Hough shows how Christianity gathers up almost impossible opposites and makes them serve together in a synthetic whole.
Price, net, $1.50, postpaid

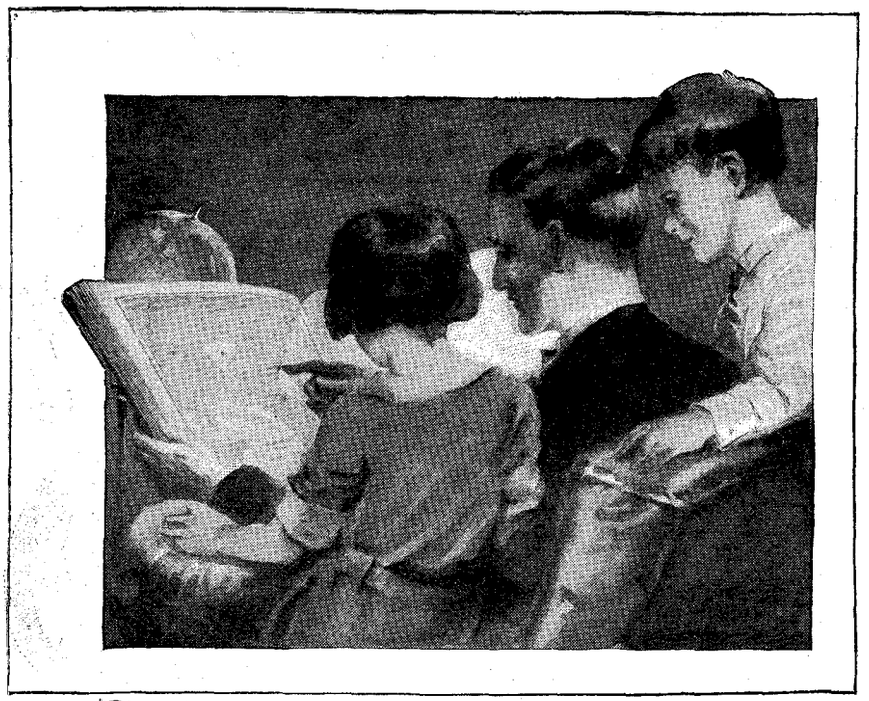
Catalog of Abingdon Books will be sent anywhere, free, on request

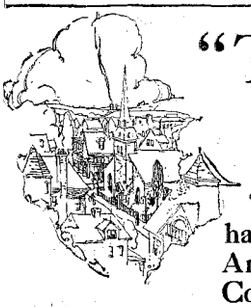
At the Better Bookshops
THE ABINGDON PRESS
New York Cincinnati

The Everyday Bible
Edited by CHARLES M. SHELDON
Author of "In His Steps"
Will do more to popularize the Bible in the home than any other edition of this generation. ($2.00)
THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO. NEW YORK

Maple Sugar and Syrup
1924 Run
GEORGE PORTER ESTATE
Highland Farm, Alstead, New Hampshire
Absolutely Pure

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED





"The place where I was born—

"Here it is—this little town on the river—I hardly expected that this map would show it. And here is Edgerton, where I went to the County Fair that time I have told you about. It doesn't look far, does it? But it took us a whole day in the carriage, and I came back thinking I had seen the World!"

On some RAND McNALLY Map or Globe, each man can place his finger and say, "Here I was born. At one time this little dot was my World."

How that boyhood World has grown! Now it embraces great cities, states, rivers—perhaps even oceans and continents—where once it included only streets and houses, or quiet country lanes and farms.

However broad or limited a man's experience, he has found one agency before him, providing a faithful picture of the paths he was to choose. In a sense, RAND McNALLY & COMPANY are the makers of everybody's world.

A change in a road or a change in a national boundary—the shifting of a stream's channel or the opening of a new route of world trade—are developments which this organization is equally alert to note and record.

It is only by this eternal vigilance in matters small and great that the name RAND McNALLY has come to be a synonym for Maps.

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY

Map Headquarters

Dept. E-166

536 S. Clark Street, Chicago; 32 East 22nd Street, New York

Branches: Philadelphia . . Washington . . Boston . . Buffalo . . Pittsburgh
Cleveland . . Detroit . . St. Louis . . San Francisco . . Los Angeles

passages which would have been thought indecent a few years ago, but its realism in the main is of the higher type. The story makes concrete and visible the contrast between the manners and codes of East and West; and its people are more than commonly clean-cut, as men and women we have really met.

The innocent and sentimental young Briton of "The Passionate Year,"[6] by James Hilton, is not a parson, but a schoolmaster. It has always been his ambition to be a master in a public school, and he begins his work at "Millstead" in a mood of extravagant enthusiasm. He loves the school life; and almost at once he falls in love with the head master's daughter. Everything goes for him at first with marvelous smoothness. Promotion, marriage, are achievements of a few months. But between Kenneth and his Helen there exists only a relation of uneasy passion which aspires to be something better. They love, but they do not harmonize. And inevitably the action moves towards release and the opening of new doors. The book has a fresh savor. It leaves behind that sense of indubitable contact with living persons which we carry away from novels like Bennett's "Clayhanger" or Swinnerton's "Nocturne" or Miss Cather's "Lost Lady."

[6] The Passionate Year. By James Hilton. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The New Books

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

HEAVENFOLK. By Waldemar Bonsels. Thomas Seltzer, New York. $2.

"Strife is the theme of song," a great Danish poet wrote once; "God's Cherubim alone can sing of heavenly peace." Waldemar Bonsels tries what Oehlenschläger declared impossible—and nearly succeeds. If his success is not complete, this only proves once more to what an extent conflict enters as a vitalizing element in literature. The work of Bonsels has much charm. He puts us nearer to the tiny creatures of meadow and field and forest. But he does not hold us with any irresistible grip. There is too much sweetness and light in his pages, many of which are filled with musings or raptures rather than with stories. An actual relief is felt when he breaks away from his customary note and enters the field of life-giving and life-taking strife, as he does in his description of the duel between Hassan the Hedgehog and Ala the Viper. But, oh, how poor that description is in comparison, for instance, with Kipling's wonderful tale about the fight between the mongoose and the cobra! It is no use to call Kipling bad names because he so dearly loves a fight,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Breakers Ahead!"

The lookout calls the warning, and if he calls it in time the ship is saved from wreck and destruction.

You may be drifting towards that reef of jeopardy, constitutional disease—such as Bright's, diabetes, etc.—without knowing it, because it gives no outward sign that is visible to the layman's eye.

You may need a "scientific lookout" to call "Breakers ahead!" before your health is wrecked by such diseases.

That is the function of our service—to be your "lookout," to make a scientific urinalysis at regular periods, to watch out in our laboratory for the "breakers" of disease and to warn you in time.

This service takes little of your time, costs little of your money, but may save you months of sickness, or worse.

Some of the biggest business executives in the country, some of America's brainiest men, have our service as their "lookout."

It is a duty to yourself and those dependent on you to investigate—which costs you nothing.

National Bureau of Analysis
O. 54 Republic Bldg., Chicago

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYSIS
O. 54 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me, free of charge, a copy of your booklet, "The Span of Life," and full particulars of your plan.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

or to praise Bonsels because he puts love above hatred. The former is a born story-teller, and the latter is not. Many may think the entire comparison unfair, but it is not. Kipling has shown us how it is possible to enter into the life of beasts so that they become real to us. Bonsels much of the time merely talks about them without making us really live their lives, and there is the real difference between those two. This distinction, however, does not preclude the likelihood that many children, whether grown up or not, will enjoy Bonsels's new book as they enjoyed his tale of "Maya, the Bee." The translation by Mrs. Seltzer is good, and Arthur Guiterman's renderings of the lyrics form a particularly attractive feature.

SCIENCE

RARE, VANISHING AND LOST BRITISH BIRDS. Compiled from Notes by W. H. Hudson by Linda Gardner. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4.

We have here brief descriptions of twenty-five species of birds, of which one is wholly extinct, others are entirely lost to Great Britain, and still others are to be found in Great Britain only in very small numbers; and (more important) we have remarks (often of course very bitter) on the circumstances of loss or reduction of numbers. For thirteen of the birds the text is a reprint of a pamphlet written by Hudson in 1894 for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; for the remainder, the text was compiled from rough and scattered notes left by Hudson. The work of the compiler is well done. There are twenty-five beautiful colored plates to illustrate the text.

Despite the brevity of treatment, the book has the true Hudsonian flavor, and all Hudson lovers will wish to own it.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

LATITUDES. By Edwin Muir. B. W. Huebsch, New York. $2.

At his best, Mr. Muir is provocative; at his worst, provoking. Between these extremes of merit and demerit he swings with vertiginous rapidity. He forces one to think, but the outcome of one's thinking is not so much approval or disapproval as a regret that he has nothing but a new one-sidedness to offer as substitute for the existing one which he decries. In his discernment of this bias on the part of our own time he may be granted prophetic rank of the Jeremianic order. In his prescription of remedies he is frequently, though far from always, like a blind man claiming extraordinary acuteness of vision. He pleads for "psychology in literary criticism" and demands, most properly, that the critic be at once artist, psychologist, and philosopher. But his own appraisements fail constantly in that supremely essential quality of spiritual humility which makes

Off the beaten path

Santa Fe

see something new this summer

Excursions

The Arizona and New Mexico Rockies—a region of scenic surprises—high mountains great pine forests, colorful canyons, interesting Indians—a land and a people entirely unfamiliar to you

Trips by saddle and pack or auto—

Santa Fe picture-folders tell where and how—

—just mail this

Mr. W. J. BLACK, Pass. Traf. Mgr., Santa Fe System Lines
1002 Railway Exchange, Chicago.
Please mail to me the following Santa Fe booklets
OFF THE BEATEN PATH — GRAND CANYON OUTINGS
OLD SANTA FE AND ROUNDABOUT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

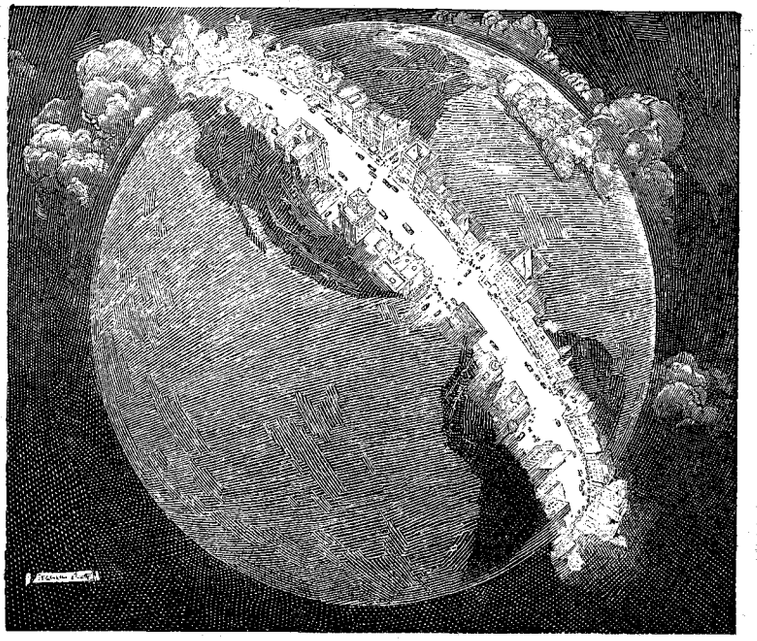
such movement, however distorted or faddish it may appear in its momentary manifestation. He proclaims Mr. Conrad "the greatest psychologist since Dostoyevsky," and then adds promptly that the author of "Lord Jim," "Heart of Darkness," etc., "sees everything in man except the soul." What he really means by "soul" we never learn, though the term figures repeatedly in most of the articles, reviews, and aphoristic essays composing his new volume. He is more or less against everything modern, and to him this epithet is almost synonymous with democratic. True to his Nietzschean backgrounds, he insists on deriving aristocratic individualism from the spirit of Greece and democratic herdism from Christianity, while at the same time he holds the latter responsible for the "introverted" character of so much current literature. Like all critics of similar temperament, his judgments are largely determined by "past performances," as when he sweeps aside all writers now exploring the unconscious with the dictum that "Dostoyevsky long ago did more wonderful things in that way than will probably ever be done again." He scores Ibsen for uttering such "naïvetés" as "The strongest man is he who stands alone," while himself naïvely declaring that "the fascination of the problem of criticism lies in the fact that it can never be solved." These are some of the inherent contradictions and fallibilities that make Mr. Muir's volume rather good reading. One disagrees so delightfully with him.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

RED BEAR OR YELLOW DRAGON. By Marguerite E. Harrison. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $3.

Without possessing any great claim to the reader's serious attention, Mrs. Harrison's brisk, gossipy chronicle of her tour through Japan, Korea, northern China, and Siberia, and of her involuntary second visit to Soviet Russia, may be read with interest as well as enjoyment. The very limitations of her wholly journalistic attitude increase rather than decrease the value of her observations. As a rule she is content to record what she has seen and heard and experienced, without any attempt at interpretation. Thus the reader is left to draw his own conclusions from facts presented evidently with little, if any, personal bias. Nor are the events recorded very impressive. Frequently they don't get far beyond the commonplace. Yet they help toward a better understanding of the regions traversed, while at the same time they cannot fail to inspire a liking for the remarkably even-tempered and intrepid traveler.

the true critic first of all seek the symptomatic value of all phenomena observed, whether they relate to life or letters. One moment it is psychoanalysis, or psychoanalytic writers like Anderson, Joyce, or Lawrence, and in the next it is "the Rosicrucians, the Swedenborgians, and their degenerate survivors, the Theosophists," by which he lets himself be goaded into sweeping depreciatory judgments, when one really concerned with the psychology of men and things would rather try to divine what new truths are struggling toward the light through any



Broadway around the world

The biggest machines built by the General Electric Company are steam turbine generators of 80,000 horse power, used in great power houses.

One of these giants could generate enough current to run all the street cars in twelve cities as large as Wilmington or Spokane. Ten could light a street as bright as Broadway running around the world.

Compare these huge turbines with the tiny lamp used by surgeons to examine the inside of an ear, and you will realize the variety of G-E products. Between these extremes are lamps, motors, generators, switch-boards and other equipment—all tools by which electricity works for you.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Personal Stationery

200 SHEETS and 100 ENVELOPES $1.00

Printed with Your Name and Address

Clear, white bond paper, with envelopes to match. Your name and address printed in beautiful, rich blue ink, on both paper and envelopes, and sent to you postpaid, for only $1.00. (West of Denver and outside of U. S. $1.10.) If inconvenient to send the money, we will ship C. O. D.

Write name and address plainly.

Money returned if you are not more than satisfied. Order to-day!

ELITE STATIONERY CO.

5081 Main Street **Smethport, Pa.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Science proves the danger of bleeding gums

MEDICAL science proves that unhealthy gums cause serious ailments. People suffering from Pyorrhea (a disease of the gums) often suffer from other ills, such as rheumatism, anaemia, nervous disorders or weakened vital organs. These ills have been traced in many cases to the Pyorrhea germs which breed in pockets about the teeth.

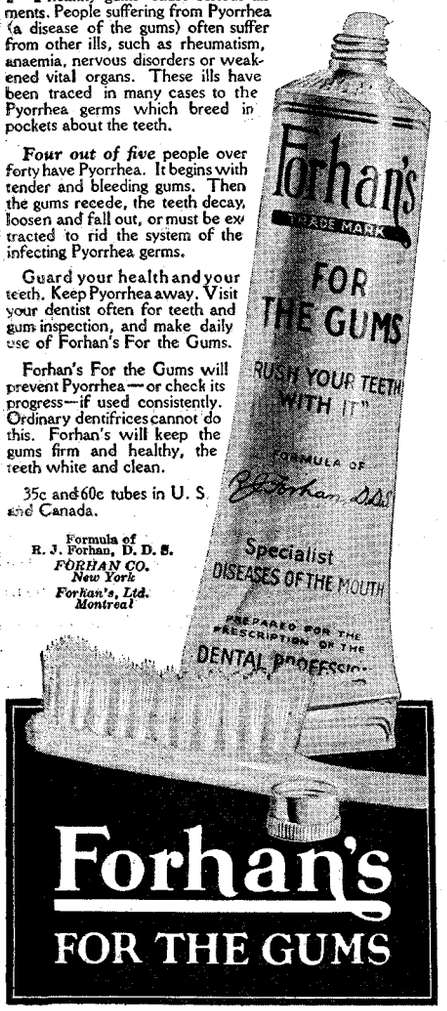
Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea. It begins with tender and bleeding gums. Then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the infecting Pyorrhea germs.

Guard your health and your teeth. Keep Pyorrhea away. Visit your dentist often for teeth and gum inspection, and make daily use of Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's will keep the gums firm and healthy, the teeth white and clean.

35c and 60c tubes in U. S. and Canada.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
FORHAN CO.
New York
Forhan's, Ltd.
Montreal



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

For Tough Beards or Tender Skins

YOU will find delightful relief and comfort in a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. It rapidly softens the toughest beard, but more than that—it prevents all shaving irritation. Its exclusive properties soothe and cool the skin and actually heal troublesome little cuts. It leaves your skin with a soft, cool lotion effect.

If your druggist cannot supply you send 50c for the jar that contains six months of shaving comfort.

Or send 2c stamp for sample.

Made particularly for a tender skin

Frederick F. Ingram Co.
472 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.
Also Windsor, Ont.

WORLD'S BEST ARMS

Luger Pistols barrels 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 inches. **Mauser Pistols,** long barrels; holster stocks for both. **Mauser Springfield** and **Mannlicher-Schoenauer** sporting rifles. Catalog "A" 10c. **Pacific Arms Corp., Liberty Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.**

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

STATIONERY

EMBOSSED STATIONERY. NEW—IN EXPENSIVE—DISTINCTIVE. Embossed by our plateless process on white, blue, light amber, or gray paper in gold, blue, green, black, or red. 200 single sheets (half embossed, half plain) and 100 envelopes, or 100 folded sheets and 100 envelopes, all embossed, $2. West of the Mississippi add 20c. Write for free samples. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY — 200 single sheets, 100 envelopes, nicely printed on Hammermill bond, dark blue ink, postpaid $1.00. Beyond third zone add 10c. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Institutional executives and assistants. Social workers, secretaries, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. Companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave., New York. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, hostesses, tutors.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite H 5842, Washington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED — Capable, reliable woman as working housekeeper for family of four (2 children) in New Jersey suburb. 4,893, Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper or nursery governess, Protestant, educated, refined, 30-40 years. Two children, ages 9 and 7 years. Spring Lake, summer; Summit, N. J., winter. Highest references essential. Permanent situation. Salary $80. 4,916, Outlook.

WANTED — Competent middle-aged woman, white or colored, to care for young woman, semi-invalid, living in the country. Must be good cook, patient and kind. 4,935, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, family of four. 4,956, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

EDUCATED American girl, 27, wants position with American firm abroad. 4,925, Outlook.

YOUNG man desires summer work; appreciate opportunity of European travel; college graduate; artillery officer in France during war; speaks French fluently, some Spanish and Italian; drives car. 4,934, Outlook.

WORKER with boys, single man, 36 years old, who has specialized for fifteen years with delinquent and defective boys, experienced in psychiatric work, now assistant superintendent of prominent reform school, wishes change. Position with opportunity for scientific study and service to boys desired, rather than large salary. Institution preferred. 4,943, Outlook.

THOROUGHLY experienced woman, disengaged after May, wants executive post in country club, inn, vacation or community club. Highest credentials. 4,939, Outlook.

YOUNG woman residing in West desires position (preferably in West, but will go East) in food management in school, club, hotel or institution. Immediate opening or school year of 1924-5. 4,944, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION desired by school dean; social secretary, traveling companion, or hostess in resort hotel. 4,902, Outlook.

COMPANION or TUTOR—Young man, 25 years old, college graduate and student abroad, desires position as companion or tutor in travel during the summer months. Experience. References. Arthur Norman Sharp, Loomis Boys' School, Windsor, Conn.

CARE of mentally defective or crippled girl, or secretarial work in home. 1876 Stanwood Road, E. Cleveland, O. Eddy 7559 W.

HOUSEMOTHER, companion, supervising housekeeper. Experienced. Position of trust. Would travel. References. 4,912, Outlook.

SWISS lady's maid, first class, to travel. Personal references. 4,929, Outlook.

YOUNG French woman, Paris graduate, post graduate American university. Companion or governess. Likes traveling. Suzanne Eustache, 211 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPABLE young woman wishes position as gardener. Five years' experience. Private estate or institution. Can drive and repair car. 4,928, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, well educated, Protestant, desires position as companion for summer months, either to children or older person. Exceptional experience. References. 4,924, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

INVALIDS. Weekly cheering, whimsical, personal letter 35c. Blakewhiting, Branford, Conn.

FRENCH cultured young lady, college teacher during school year, desires position as companion or tutor in French; family, school, or camp; June, July, August. Highest references. 4,936, Outlook.

COMPETENT gentlewoman wishes supervision of household, private or institutional. References. 4,940, Outlook.

SMITH College senior desires summer position as companion, secretary, tutor. 4,951, Outlook.

HOSTESS. Lady seeks position, school or institution, chaperoning girls. Highly educated, refined, traveled, companion worthy anyone. Salary secondary consideration. References exchanged. 4,949, Outlook.

YOUNG woman teacher—Middle West—desires position as companion to elderly lady or young girl. Used to travel, good shopper, pleasing voice for reading, charge of correspondence if desired. Refined home of more importance than high salary. Available June. 4,946, Outlook.

REFINED woman desires position, housemother or hostess in girls' school or college, or as companion to middle-aged or elderly lady. Good needlewoman. Best references. 4,948, Outlook.

COMPANION to lady, not invalid, home or traveling. American gentlewoman; exceptional. 4,953, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper. English gentlewoman, trained nurse, excellent housekeeper, seeks position of trust. Mrs. F. A. Miller, 69 South Pleasant St., Amherst, Mass.

CAKETAKER or gardener. Middle-aged American wishes position on small estate. Exceptional service for reasonable consideration. State compensations and requirements. Personal interview and references. 4,955, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE junior wants summer work as tutor or athletic director or both. Best references given. 4,852, Outlook.

REFINED, experienced nursery governess. American. Best references. 4,920, Outlook.

GOVERNESS. Refined young French lady wishes position. English, Spanish, piano. Highest references. Travel anywhere. 4,894, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED tutor-companion, young man 23 years, college graduate doing graduate work, wishes summer position. Best references. 4,923, Outlook.

COLLEGE student would like position as tutor-companion during July and August. Used to sailing and all sports. References exchanged. 4,931, Outlook.

REFINED young woman, Christian, master's degree Columbia, desires teaching position for coming school year in or very near New York City. Latin or mathematics preferred. 4,930, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, experienced teacher, desires teaching position for summer in home or school. Address G. R., Box 109, Russell, Pa.

YOUNG lady, experienced French and Latin teacher, desires position as private tutor or teacher in summer school. 4,938, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl with two years' teaching experience wishes position as tutor or governess of children for summer. Best references. 4,941, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl with experience in teaching wishes position as camp assistant in girls' summer camp. Best of references. 4,942, Outlook.

SOUTHERN teacher desires summer position. Governess. Musical. References exchanged. 4,952, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, companion, mother's assistant; educated, experienced woman. 4,947, Outlook.

REFINED Frenchman, 22, experienced in horsemanship, swimming, rifle shooting, boating, wishes summer situation in camp or family in the country. Jean Mestay, care of Mrs. L. H. Beers, 120 East 39th St., New York.

PRINCETON junior desires summer position as tutor, companion, or chauffeur; honor student. 4,957, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things; services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

EXPERIENCED teacher offers two more little girls a happy, profitable summer in her home. References. 4,945, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS

This department is full of interest for you as a reader and full of opportunity for you as an advertiser

TRAVEL

SCOTLAND'S GRANDEST TOURS—

Wonderful Fiords Nearer than Norway

1. GLASGOW TO OBAN by magnificent swift Saloon Steamer "Columbia," viewing the Shipbuilding on the Clyde, passing Dumbarton Castle, and calling en route at the beautiful Clyde watering places of Dunoon and Rothesay, thence by the famous Kyles of Bute, Crinan Canal and Firth of Lorn.

2. OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA is the grandest One-day Tour in the British Isles; visiting Fingal's Cave in the Isle of Staffa, St. Columba's Sacred Isle of Iona, with its ancient Cathedral, and the burying place of the Scottish Kings, and passing the ancient Castles of Dunollie, Duart, Ardtornish, Aros, Mingarry, and Gylan, also Tobermore Bay, where lies the Armada specie ship.

3. OBAN TO INVERNESS via beautiful Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, passing the scenes of the adventures of Alan Breck, the hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous novel "Kidnapped," viewing Glencoe, the scene of the great massacre, and calling at the ancient *little* town of Fort William, sheltering pleasantly at the foot of Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, through the famous Caledonian Canal, Loch Oich and Lochness, the land of Prince Charlie and his loyal Clansmen.

If these tours are not in your itinerary, your visit to Europe is wasted—tell your Travel Agent to include them, or apply direct to

DAVID MACBRAYNE, LTD.
"The Royal Route" Tours
119 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland

SUMMER TRAVEL ABROAD

General European itineraries with addition of **Greece, Egypt,** and **Spain** if desired.

Special College Men's Tour, 86 days for $458.25.

Write now if you want a June sailing.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

Hotel Wentworth

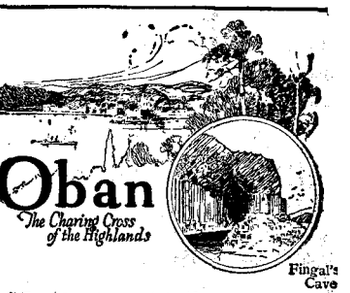
59 West 46th Street
New York City

Admirably located just off Fifth Avenue in the heart of the shopping and theater district. A quiet, high-class family hotel with comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite, and *the highest grade restaurant* service at moderate prices.

The management makes every effort to have guests regard this hotel as a real *home* while in New York.

The hotel is convenient to subway, elevated, and surface lines going to all parts of the city as well as the Fifth Avenue bus line, running the whole length of the world's most famous thoroughfare.

GEORGE A. LEONARD, Manager.



"For Oban is a dainty place;
In distant and in nigh lands,
No town delights the tourist race.
Like Oban in the Highlands."
PROFESSOR BLACKIE.

BEAUTIFULLY placed on a superb bay, Oban is the yachting metropolis of the Western Highlands of Scotland. Near it are Dunollie and Dunstaffnage Castles, the land of Fingal, Lorne, and the Lords of the Isles, Staffa, Iona, the Western Isles and the romantic Hebrides. To include Oban and other essential places of interest in your tour through England, Scotland and Wales you must travel by

LMS RAILWAY

LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY
Booklet, "The Charm of England," Map and suggestions for tours, free on request to Thos. Cook & Son's Offices in U. S. A. and Canada, or JOHN FAIRMAN, Agent, LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY, 200 Fifth Ave., New York

CALIFORNIA

37 Days $775 51 Days $985
July 5 From New York **Aug. 5**

Personally conducted tours. High-class arrangements throughout, best hotels, liberal sightseeing.

BERMUDA

8 Days $104

Including transportation, hotels, sightseeing, etc.
Complete details of these and other delightful tours in our booklet

"Travel Tips"
Sent upon request

McCANN'S TOURS
Incorporated "Since 1876"
1328 Broadway, New York

TO EUROPE—

LONDON, NAPLES, ROME, PARIS, FLORENCE, POMPEII, VERSAILLES,
French and American Battlefields

30 to 80 days of delightful travel. An unusual opportunity for you to see, at moderate cost, all that the Old World offers. For as little as $425. This sum includes all traveling, living and ordinary sightseeing expenses. Longer tours up to $1100. Gates Tours are planned by skilled experts with over 30 years of successful experience in giving their patrons comfort and convenience combined with economy. Write today for booklet H-16. Sailings from May to September with a range of tours from 30 to 80 days.

GATES TOURS—Founded 1892
"World Travel at Moderate Cost"
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
London Paris Rome

Why Group Travel is Preferable

You are shown the high spots without waste of time.
Our tour directors are authorities on art, history, and the customs of the country.
You are everywhere an expected guest.
In a small Temple Tour group you are sure to find kindred spirits.
Given a limited time, we can apportion it better than you.
Tours to Fit Your Desires and Purse.

Write for Booklets: No. 16, Europe 1924
No. 32, Foreign Travel Schools

TEMPLE TOURS
Make Travel Mean More
443 Park Square Bldg., Boston

THE HOTEL ALCADEL — **HURRICANE**
IN THE ADIRONDACKS — Essex Co., N. Y.

Seventy-five rooms, all electric lighted. Hot and cold running water in all rooms. No more than two rooms to any public bath. *Single and double private suites, luxuriously* furnished. Free golf, tennis, croquet, etc. Fishing, motoring, outdoor sports. Excellent dairy and garden products. The most luxurious and the most reasonable resort in the Adirondacks. Send for all floor plans, booklets and road maps.

THE ALCADEL CORPORATION
2 West 47th St., New York City

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all *countries. Come while the old age customs* prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

Our exceptionally attractive tour
to

JAPAN and CHINA
and
ROUND the WORLD

Sails westbound August 15, 1924.
Early registrations necessary.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

Hotel Hargrave

106-112 West 72d St., running through to 71st St., New York

300 *rooms*, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Single room, per day, $3 to $4. Double rooms, $3.50 to $4.50. Suite, $5 to $7. Parlor, two double bedrooms, $8 to $10. Send for illustrated booklet J.

ADIRONDACKS
THE CRATER CLUB

Essex-on-Lake Champlain, offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation with rooms or individual camps. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives to points of interest in the Adirondacks, good tennis courts, and *opportunities for golf.* References required. For information relative to board and lodging address Miss MARGARET FULLER, Club Mgr., 2273 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

For particulars regarding **cottage rentals** write JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 B'way, New York.

Vacation's Gem Beautiful **Newagen,** on the Maine Coast. At outer tip of island, extending five miles straight out *in ocean, where sea, cliffs, and spruce forests* meet. Bridge and State roads connect with mainland. Modern hotel, annex, and cottages. Excellent cuisine. Hot and cold sea water baths (only ones on New England coast). Boating, golf, and tennis, large garage. Air cool and bracing, free from troublesome pollen. Write for rates and illustrated booklet giving full details. NEWAGEN INN AND COTTAGES, Newagen, Me. Address until June 1 JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Pres., 140 Wilbraham Ave., Springfield, Mass.

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf *links; mile course 9 well-kept greens.* Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 10 to Oct. 1. For further information address **K. Belknap, Mgr., Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.**

BEMIS CAMPS

OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains

The place you've always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins. Address H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

A WINTER IN FRANCE

Master the French language. Relive French history in the presence of its surviving monuments in architecture and art, with a special study of the Architecture. A small group sails for Paris in October, 1924, returning in April, 1925. Excursions into the Provinces. French daily with experienced native teachers; individual lessons, conversation. Moderate price includes living, instruction, travel, and chaperonage. Write for details to
Miss HELEN KLEINSCHMIDT, A.M.
215 R. D. 5, Johnstown, Pa.

EUROPE Sailing June 20, June 27, and July 4 from Montreal, visiting England, Holland, Belgium, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy (incl. Naples), Monaco (Riviera) and France. Send for folder. **$745**
MENTOR TOURS 53 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

Europe and Mediterranean 26th year
June 17, to Naples, high class, 88 days, $1,290. June 21, 79 days, $930. Both include Naples to Edinburgh with Africa (Tunis, Carthage), Vienna, Berlin. Shorter tours June 28, July 5.
Send for illustrated red book with map.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.

CAPE COD THE PINES

COTUIT, MASS.

Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal place for summer. Own garden. C. D. Crawford.

$500 to $1,000

can be earned by a minister, professor, or teacher willing to assist me. Write for full particulars. BABCOCK'S TOURS, East Orange, N. J. Established 1900.

Europe—Summer of 1924
DEAN TOURS Established in 1907

Small select parties. Carefully chosen itineraries. Experienced conductors. Excellent hotels. Low prices. Send for descriptive booklet. 57 Dana St., Providence, R. I.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa. Booklet. Moderate prices. Owner dietitian and trained nurse. Good food. Excellent accommodations. Every modern appointment. Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Ogunquit, Me.—Board in Country near rocks and surf. Very quiet. Home cooking. Ready to receive guests May 10. Mrs. DANIEL W. PERKINS.

Europe Next Summer? We offer real service and leadership. Splendid itineraries and first-class hotels. A few good berths left. Write for illustrated folder. The Clark-Son Tours, Venice, Cal.

For classified advertising see also page 37

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

Rock Ridge Hall
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. (Near Boston)

Fine location. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Some private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms *for general use.* Large, breezy, screened piazza. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Tennis. Croquet. Baby golf course. Ample grounds for the children. Cream, berries, fruit, fresh eggs, chicken. $15-$25 a week.

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland New Jersey

Among the hills of Northern New Jersey. One thousand feet elevation. Bracing, dustless air. For the physically fatigued and convalescent patient. Devoid of institutional atmosphere and with the comfort and delightful informality of a large country home. Two resident physicians. Cuisine abundant and unexcelled. Southern chefs. No tuberculous or objectionable cases. Booklet on application.

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie

A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Opens June 28th. Private baths. Descriptive booklet. 20th season.

TRAPPER LODGE
Wyoming. A real stock ranch (16-1 brand), horseback trails, fishing, shooting, detached sleeping lodges. Our garden supplies our table. Complete mountain-top camp in summer. For reservations write W. H. WYMAN & SON, Shell, Wyo.

Hotel Judson
53 Washington Sq., New York City

Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

YORK CAMPS
LOON LAKE, MAINE. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

Famous Rangeley region, heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf near by, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

The Beeches
Paris Hill, Me. A Health Resort for delicate, nervous, or convalescent persons seeking rest and recuperation in the invigorating climate of Maine. Open June to November. 900 ft. elevation. Resident physician. Send for booklet.

CHESTER, VT—"THE MAPLES"

Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

Adirondacks
Interbrook Lodge and cottages, Keene Valley, N. Y. "Best moderate-price hotel in mts." Located in spruces and pines. 1,500 ft. elevation. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. Ill. booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE

Thetford, Vt. Situated near hills and lake. A beautiful place for your summer's outing. Write for particulars, The Misses COOMBS.

THE CEDARS
170 Princeton Ave., Providence, R. I. A beautiful, restful, quiet home for convalescents under trained nursing regime. MISS EMMA E. DORCUS.

CAUGHNAWAGA
A farm in the GREEN MTS.

Beautiful location, excellent table. $15.
Mrs. ERNEST HITCHCOCK, Pittsford, Vt.

Spruce Point Camp
Mount Vernon, Me.

Separate Cabins. Central Dining Hall Webster Chester, Prop., Waterville, Me.

Le Chalet
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME. French summer home in magnificent surroundings. Particulars from Mme. Rucrat, 17 Pitman St., Providence, R. I.

London
Well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom at **Golders Green,** half an hour from Charing Cross. With breakfast $25 per week. 1,851, Outlook.

Tours and Travel

EUROPE—HOLY LAND
GREECE — CONSTANTINOPLE — EGYPT

Comprehensive routes, experienced American leaders. Small select parties. Moderate rates. Accommodations limited. *Send for booklet*

PIERCE TOURIST COMPANY
329 Madison Ave. New York City

AROUND THE WORLD
A small private party
Leader Prof. H. L. WILLETT
of the University of Chicago
Send for itinerary
H. W. Dunning, Brookline, Mass.

TOURS and CRUISES

Are you planning for a tour to Europe or interested in a cruise? Would you appreciate the advice of experienced traveler, representing impartially all companies? **Write Dr. H. W. DUNNING, Brookline, Mass.**

WORTHWHILE TOURS — TRUE TO THE END

June 21, 1924—Rome to English Lakes $925
June 30, 1925—Europe via the Mediterranean . . $919
Oct. 1925, to April, 1926, Around the World, $3,100
Write to
WORTHWHILE TOURS
Boston 30, Mass.

Travel-Study Club.
24th year, Best of Europe tour. Italy to England. July 1. Spanish Europe tour. Small, select, moderate. Expert leaders. Booklet free. 516 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Apartments

To Let, for June, July, August, and September, furnished apartment in **Hotel Margaret,** Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. Five rooms. Restaurant on ground floor. Enquire of Wm. C. Beecher, Hotel Margaret.

TO SUBLET furnished, 5-room apartment in upper Bronx, one block east of Concourse, for July and August. Near transportation. MARJORIE BURDETT, 2911 Valentine Ave., New York City.

Boarders Wanted

TWO LADIES with SEASIDE COTTAGE
Barnegat Bay, will take two paying guests for season. Address 1,873, Outlook.

Montclair, N. J. Two rooms with private bath; also one room with sleeping-porch and connecting bath. Superior home table. Owner's home. 1,829, Outlook.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE In village of **BERLIN, CONN.** 1½ miles from railway, modern Colonial house in good condition. 15 rooms, bathrooms, electricity and gas. Two minutes from Hartford and New Haven turnpike, 5 from church. Gardener's cottage, 4 acres land largely set to fruit trees. Charming view. For terms, etc., apply at house or write to Mrs. J. B. SMITH, Berlin, Conn.

NORFOLK, CONN.

1,400 feet above the sea. For rent, furnished farmhouse. 12 rooms, 2 baths, spring water, open fireplaces, electricity, fruit, garage. Also furnished cottage. 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, all improvements, garage.
E. V. COX, 195 Broadway, New York.

MAINE

Kennebunk Beach, Me. For rent, 2 furnished cottages, 8 and more rooms; screened piazzas, bathrooms, electric lights, town water. 8 minutes' walk from bathing beach, convenient to golf course. Larger, artistically furnished, modern in every way, $850 for season. Smaller, $500. Write MARION W. PERKINS, 69 William St., Portland, Me.

Seal Harbor and Mount Desert Island
MAINE
COTTAGES FOR RENT
GEORGE L. STEBBINS
753 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone Plaza 8903.

Real Estate

MAINE

HARPSWELL INN AND COTTAGES
Capacity 60 guests. 12 acres; shore frontage Sell or lease, low price.
MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine.

South West Harbor, Me. 7-room cottage for rent, with garage. About 100 yds. from hotel. Electric light, running water, bath. Write to E. Leon Higgins.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Ocean Front Bungalows
Fireplace, bath; $200-$400 season.
S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.

At MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS. New furnished shore cottage to let or for sale. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplaces. Terms moderate.
Wm. H. HAWLEY, Room 148, State House, Boston

FOR RENT, at South Ashfield, Mass., modern 16-room house, furnished, all conveniences. Delightfully situated, foothills of the Berkshires. Desirable summer climate and neighborhood. Inquire TURNBULL, 156 East 62d St., New York City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

NEW YORK

Adirondacks—The Crater Club, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y. Furnished cottages without housekeeping cares at moderate rentals; meals at the Club. *References required.* Circular on application. John B. Burnham, 233 Broadway, New York.

For Sale, Unfurnished, or For Rent, Furnished

"THE KNOLL"
the home of the late
Dr. Lyman Abbott at
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The house contains twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, electric lights, and steam heat. There are on the property also a cottage, with bath and electricity, and a garage and cow barn. About two and a half acres of land afford ample room for garden. Many shade and fruit trees. Views of mountains and river. Address
H. W. CHADEAYNE
44 Smith Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR RENT FOR THE SEASON OF 1924 or FOR SALE

"Grey Cottage" in Keene Valley, N. Y., situated in beautiful surroundings 1½ miles from the village. Property about 5 acres in extent

The house contains 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping-porches, 2 double servants' bedrooms; living-room, dining-room, kitchen and laundry are modern and complete; the garage holds 2 cars; icehouse filled. The house was entirely remodeled and refurnished throughout about 3 years ago. Table linen, silverplated ware, bedding, etc., are included. Wood for fuel is not included, but can easily be secured.
Rental—$1,000 for the season
Sale price on application
Address DR. CHARLES J. HATFIELD, care of The Henry Phipps Institute, Seventh and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., or DURYEE & CO., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FOR RENT—On State Road
Fifty miles from Broadway

Beautifully furnished house; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, billiard-room, electric lights, garage. Extensive lawn, gardens. $1,500 for season. Also **cottage** on grounds, $800. Improvements. Inquire EDWARD JOYCE, Agent, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

FOR SALE, SUMMER CAMP
AT LAKE MAHOPAC, NEW YORK

Easy commuting distance New York City. Master's cottage, maid's cottage, and two-car garage. Lake frontage. Very secluded, yet only six minutes' walk to R.R. station. Address owner, A. H. NELSON, 64 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. (Tel. Watkins 8090.)

Real Estate

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
Furnished, 5 rooms, running water, $175 for season. 4-room camp for July, $90.
ALMON WARD, Jay, N. Y.

Essex-on-Lake Champlain

Camp to rent, season, 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric light, telephone, fully furnished, housekeeping. Fine view, shore front, near Crater Club. S. R. RINTOUL, Apt. 52, 7 West 92d St., N. Y. City. Tel. Riverside 1184.

ESSEX-ON-LAKE CHAMPLAIN For sale, summer estate on Whallons Bay with large lake frontage; 55 acres; 500-tree orchard; residence beautifully and fully equipped and furnished. PRESCOTT, GORDON & THOMAS, Keeseville, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW
TO RENT. On Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, on Lake George

Furnished throughout. 3 bedrooms, large living-room with stone fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom. Wood, ice, and rowboat included. Terms moderate. For full particulars address 1,149, Outlook.

FOR SALE Wonderfully Well Located Summer Home
On a beautiful lake eleven miles in length. Living-room 32x14; dining-room 14x16; sun-room, glassed and screened, 20x12; kitchen and butler's pantry; four bedrooms; two modern baths, artistically furnished throughout. Every modern equipment. $17,500, furnished. Five minutes' walk to up-to-date golf club. Large beds of beautiful perennial flowers. Rose beds contain 100 to 150 different varieties of roses. For fuller description and pictures communicate with
IRA B. STEWART, 295 Broadway, N. Y.

VERMONT

DORSET, VT. FOR SALE or FOR RENT
Modern 8-room house, furnished. Also 6-room summer bungalow, fireplace, screened porch, village water, electricity. Comfortable and convenient. Beautiful mountain view. Near golf club and hotels. E. M. CARHART (owner).

FOR SALE OR RENT

Camp on Lake St. Catherine
Near Poultney, Vermont
1,000 Feet of Lake Front
Fully Furnished and Ready to Operate

31 bungalows, administration building, large dining hall, infirmary, tennis courts, boats, canoes, diving floats, etc.
Price $125,000
Brokers Protected
Joseph P. Day *Sole Agent* Inc.
67 Liberty St., New York City

WASHINGTON

For Sale—APPLE ORCHARD
15 acres, 10 miles east of Spokane, Washington, with house. $6,000: ⅓ down and ⅓ on time, 7 per cent. ANNIE E. BRETT, Green Bay, Wis.

A Mart of the Unusual

"Long Life," 2d edition. Scientific, simple-sensible method of living without constipation, colds or rheumatism, which lead to "the increased death rate after 40." Be *master* not *victim* of your habit of life. State physical difficulties. Correspondence and book, $1. "Long Life," 104 Bristol St., New Haven, Conn.

"Indello" Transfers (just ironed on). Permanently mark your clothing and linens quickly. 100 of your name or your initials—$1. **Permanent Marking Co., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.**

Let me sell your slightly used gowns, sports clothes, and children's clothing on commission. More satisfactory than to sell for cash. MAY A. SHANNON, Wakefield, R. I.

Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking. Lessons in class or individual. Lectures given on Current History. Mrs. Cora Welles Trow, 350 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 8244.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Very Low Summer fares

Rock Island

to

Colorado

The Nation's Playground—a scenic paradise. To get the greatest variety of recreation and enjoyment in a limited time at a reasonable cost—see Colorado.

Yellowstone

Nature's Unparalleled Spectacle. 3300 square miles of wilderness and 200 lakes. It takes but a few days more to see both Colorado and Yellowstone. Rock Island is the Colorado Way to Yellowstone.

California

The Land of Heart's desire—always alluring—served by the Golden State Limited—through awe-inspiring Carriso Gorge; and Rocky Mountain Limited—the Colorado Way.

Other fast, convenient trains from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and the Middle West.

one way-return another Stop-over anywhere

Round Trip costs but a trifle more than the regular one fare.

Write for illustrated booklet and complete information.

Rock Island Lines

(565)

Mr. L. M. Allen, Vice-President, Rock Island Lines,
789 La Salle Station,
Chicago

Please mail me without charge, your publication on [ ] Colorado _____
[ ] California _____
[ ] Yellowstone _____
(*Check book or books you desire*) _____

By the Way

PEOPLE who travel must not lose their tickets or other valuable papers. That is the first rule for the traveler. It was not observed by Mrs. Rizzo, of Grotti, Italy, who allowed the paper containing her husband's address to slip from her fingers and blow overboard a day or two before she landed. She said the name sounded like Pittston or Pittsburgh. Now she has to wait with her little daughters in a home for Italian immigrants in New York City while the authorities try to find her husband.

The above incident brings to mind another tragic occurrence concerning slips of paper, which some of our readers may recall, but which many among our hosts of new readers may not have heard. The Irish priest was going to Rome. Members of his flock came to see him off, and many of them requested him to bring back rosaries and other mementoes of the holy city. He asked them to write down their requests on slips of paper. On his return he presented the mementoes to some, while others received none. In explanation he said: "When the ship neared port, my dear children, I spread out all your requests on the deck to make sure as to what each one of you wanted. The money that was given to me by those of you who remembered to give it I put on each of their papers. The others, too, I spread on the deck. Och! my dears, just then along came a wicked wind out of the sky, and the papers that were not weighed down by the money were all blown out to sea!"

From the London "Fishing Gazette:"

"Willie, do you enjoy caddying for your father?" "Oh, yes, it's lots of fun." "I hope he never uses any—er—naughty words." "Well, mother, when he makes a bad shot he sometimes uses a—the feminine of heaven."

History repeats itself, in its themes for jokes as well as in its serious chapters. Here is a clipping from an issue of "Harper's Weekly" published in 1871:

A crazy man having got into the gallery of the Senate of the United States during a rambling debate, was taken out, the sergeant-at-arms telling him that he was "out of place in that gallery." "That's so," said the lunatic; "I ought to be on the floor with the Senators."

The Maharajahs of India are famous for their historic jewels; now they have a new means of indicating their rank—the use of luxurious automobiles. A

and A greater Land

SNOWY Mt. Robson,—the wistful beauty of Mt. Edith Cavell, and the glorious fiords of "The Norway of America"—with a thousand other natural wonders,—are your intimate companions on the Transcontinental and Triangle tour of the Canadian National Railways.

This great tour across the Continent, on the largest railway system in the world, takes you through the highest peaks of the Canadian Rockies at the lowest altitude of any transcontinental line.

You should see Jasper National Park, the largest national park in America, with 4,400 square miles of snow-capped peaks, exquisite lakes and mighty glaciers, the tumultuous canyons of Fraser river, mystic Skeena ("the River of Clouds") and the sheltered scenic seas of the Inside Passage.

Stopovers without extra charge are granted for Jasper Park Lodge (alt. only 3,469 feet) in Jasper National Park, accommodating 350 guests and providing every facility for park travel and sports.

Write today to our nearest office for full information and Illustrated Booklet.

Offices in the United States

Boston—333 Washington St.
Buffalo—11 South Division St.
Chicago—108 West Adams St.
Cincinnati—406 Traction Bldg
Cleveland—925 Euclid Ave.
Detroit—1259 Griswold St.
Duluth—430 West Superior St.
Kansas City—334-335 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles—503 So. Spring St.
Minneapolis—518 Second Ave. South
New York—1270 Broadway, Cor. 33rd St.
Philadelphia—401 Franklin Trust Bldg.
Pittsburgh—505 Park Bldg.
Portland, Me.—Grand Trunk Ry. Station.
Portland, Ore.—120½ Third St.
St. Louis—305 Merchants Laclede Bldg.
St. Paul—Cor. 4th and Jackson Sts.
San Francisco—689 Market St.
Seattle—902 Second Avenue.

No passports required

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

PRINCE RUPERT JASPER NATIONAL PARK The Triangle Tour VANCOUVER

The Largest Railway System in the World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lanchester car recently built for the Maharajah of Rewa is planned to seat eleven persons. It is painted a light blue, with gold decorations. A double roof is provided, with a dome in the center for an electric fan. The windows are of Purdah glass, which is opaque to outsiders while the occupants can see everything clearly with a slight purple tinge, which obviates the intense sun-glare of the tropics. The fittings include an altitude barometer, a gradeometer, a direction indicator dial, two swiveling searchlights, and funnel ventilators.

From the "Type Metal Magazine:"

"Next to your first aeroplane accident, the greatest thrill in the world is having a bank teller make a mistake in your favor, and then asking him, 'Didn't you make a mistake?' "

"There are still so many people who are not educated beyond the 'bad air' idea of disease transmission that I hate to see such statements in print," says John N. Force, associate professor of epidemiology at the University of California. The article he criticises appeared in the "American Legion Weekly" and said that along the coasts of South America one can "smell the fever reeking out of the woodlands in long smoky drifts." Professor Force says: "This is almost poetic in its literary excellence and its fidelity to the 1875 epidemiology, but as a matter of fact no fever is air-borne unless you inclose its causative organism in the body of a flying insect, or consider the short hop from person to person" through coughing or sneezing.

Trying to glean information about the "third and best" wife of John Milton in her native town of Manchester, England, a contributor to the "North American Review" tells in amusing fashion of experiences accompanying the search. A side-light on English shop attendants is interesting:

All English shop attendants are polite, and the young man in the little optician's shop was particularly so. "A Thomas Mynshull once owned this shop, Madam," he said in answer to an inquiry about Elizabeth Mynshull, the "third and best." "That's all I know. I believe he was an apothecary. Thank you very much, Madam. It was no trouble at all, I assure you. Good afternoon."

"The perfect English used by shop assistants here in England is positively terrifying to one of merely normal habits of speech," adds the author, an American girl.

McCRAY
REFRIGERATORS
for all purposes

Residence of Charles Schreiner, San Antonio, Texas, Emmett T. Jackson, architect. One of the many fine homes equipped with a McCray.

Invisible, but *VITAL*

HIDDEN beneath the handsome exterior, are those essential qualities which make the McCray efficient and economical — the refrigerator you should have in your home.

First there is design—the patented McCray construction—which insures constant circulation of cold, dry air through every storage compartment. Then highest grade materials, each proved best for its particular purpose; expert craftsmanship, developed in our third of a century experience; unswerving loyalty to an ideal of quality in every detail of construction.

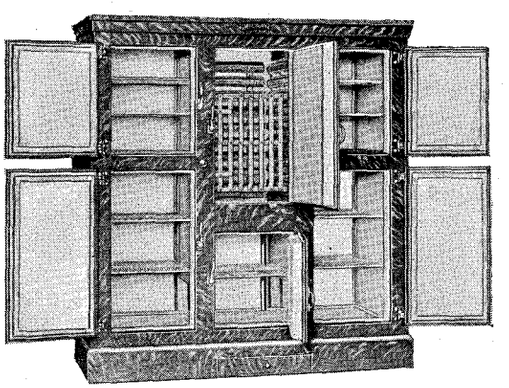
Staunchly built to keep cold air in and warm air out, the McCray protects the family's health, assures wholesome, palatable meals, saves food, and money.

The McCray may be used without change for either ice or mechanical refrigeration. Outside icing feature, originated and developed by McCray, available if desired. Residence models from $35.00 up.

Remember, McCray builds refrigerators for every purpose — for hotels, clubs, hospitals, restaurants, stores and markets, as well as homes of every size.

Send for further information. We'll gladly suggest equipment to meet your particular needs.

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.
2419 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.
Salesrooms in all Principal Cities (see Telephone Directory)



Look for the McCray Name Plate

You'll find it on the refrigerator equipment in the better grocery stores, markets, restaurants, hotels and in homes. This name plate gives positive assurance of foods kept fresh, pure and wholesome.

PRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Principal uses of Bon Ami—
for cleaning and polishing

Brass, Copper and Nickel Ware
Bathtubs
Aluminum Ware
Fine Kitchen Utensils
White Woodwork
Glass Baking Dishes
Windows
Mirrors
Tiling
White Shoes
The Hands
Linoleum and Congoleum

Bon Ami

for windows, etc.

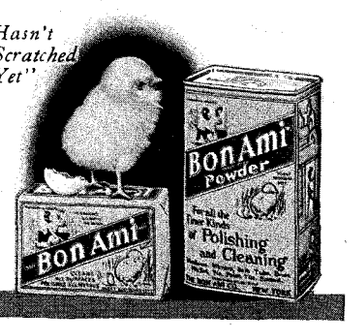
Cake or Powder
whichever you prefer

Bob said I wasn't to clean windows. But really, it's more like play than work—when I use Bon Ami.

First I take a damp cloth and cover all the panes with a light lather of Bon Ami. It dries in a jiffy and then I rub it off with a clean, dry cloth. And when the Bon Ami goes, it leaves the panes so very clear you have to poke them to make sure they're still there.

No wonder they call this helpful cleanser Bon Ami. It's certainly been a "good friend" to me. And just as long as I keep house, I'm going to make full use of both the powder and cake forms. They are really indispensable for cleaning and polishing so many different things.

THE BON AMI COMPANY, NEW YORK



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lanchester car recently built for the Maharajah of Rewa is planned to seat eleven persons. It is painted a light blue, with gold decorations. A double roof is provided, with a dome in the outer, for an electric [illegible] every purple tinge, of Purdah [illegible] sun-glare of [illegible] gradeometer, a direc- [illegible] two swiveling search- siders [illegible] ventilators.

[illegible]e "Type Metal Magazine:"
[illegible]xt to your first aeroplane acci- [illegible], the greatest thrill in the world is having a bank teller make a mistake in your favor, and then asking him, 'Didn't you make a mistake?' "

"There are still so many people who are not educated beyond the 'bad air' idea of disease transmission that I hate to see such statements in print," says John N. Force, associate professor of epidemiology at the University of California. The article he criticises appeared in the "American Legion Weekly" and said that along the coasts of South America one can "smell the fever reeking out of the woodlands in long smoky drifts." Professor Force says: "This is almost poetic in its literary excellence and its fidelity to the 1875 epidemiology, but as a matter of fact no fever is air-borne unless you inclose its causative organism in the body of a flying insect, or consider the short hop from person to person" through coughing or sneezing.

Trying to glean information about the "third and best" wife of John Milton in her native town of Manchester, England, a contributor to the "North American Review" tells in amusing fashion of experiences accompanying the search. A side-light on English shop attendants is interesting:

All English shop attendants are polite, and the young man in the little optician's shop was particularly so. "A Thomas Mynshull once owned this shop, Madam," he said in answer to an inquiry about Elizabeth Mynshull, the "third and best." "That's all I know. I believe he was an apothecary. Thank you very much, Madam. It was no trouble at all, I assure you. Good afternoon."

"The perfect English used by shop assistants here in England is positively terrifying to one of merely normal habits of speech," adds the author, an American girl.

McCRAY
REFRIGERATORS
for all purposes

Residence of Charles Schreiner, San Antonio, Texas, Emmett T. Jackson, architect. One of the many fine homes equipped with a McCray.

Invisible, but *VITAL*

HIDDEN beneath the handsome exterior, are those essential qualities which make the McCray efficient and economical — the refrigerator you should have in your home.

First there is design—the patented McCray construction—which insures constant circulation of cold, dry air through every storage compartment. Then highest grade materials, each proved best for its particular purpose; expert craftsmanship, developed in our third of a century experience; unswerving loyalty to an ideal of quality in every detail of construction.

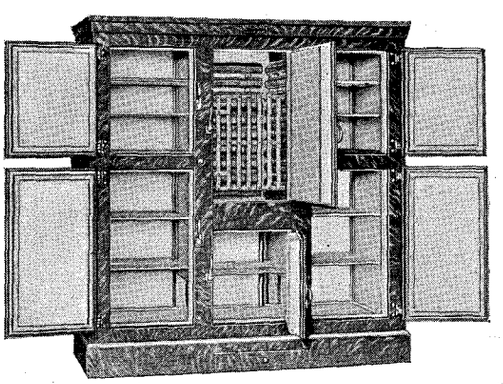
Staunchly built to keep cold air in and warm air out, the McCray protects the family's health, assures wholesome, palatable meals, saves food, and money.

The McCray may be used without change for either ice or mechanical refrigeration. Outside icing feature, originated and developed by McCray, available if desired. Residence models from $35.00 up.

Remember, McCray builds refrigerators for every purpose—for hotels, clubs, hospitals, restaurants, stores and markets, as well as homes of every size.

Send for further information. We'll gladly suggest equipment to meet your particular needs.

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.
2419 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.
Salesrooms in all Principal Cities (see Telephone Directory)



Look for the McCray Name Plate

You'll find it on the refrigerator equipment in the better grocery stores, markets, restaurants, hotels and in homes. This name plate gives positive assurance of foods kept fresh, pure and wholesome.

PRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Principal uses of Bon Ami—
for cleaning and polishing

Brass, Copper and Nickel Ware
Bathtubs
Aluminum Ware
Fine Kitchen Utensils
White Woodwork
Glass Baking Dishes
Windows
Mirrors
Tiling
White Shoes
The Hands
Linoleum and Congoleum

Bon Ami

for windows, etc.

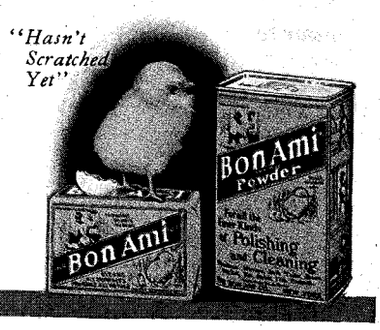
Cake or Powder
whichever you prefer

Bob said I wasn't to clean windows. But really, it's more like play than work — when I use Bon Ami.

First I take a damp cloth and cover all the panes with a light lather of Bon Ami. It dries in a jiffy and then I rub it off with a clean, dry cloth. And when the Bon Ami goes, it leaves the panes so very clear you have to poke them to make sure they're still there.

No wonder they call this helpful cleanser Bon Ami. It's certainly been a "good friend" to me. And just as long as I keep house, I'm going to make full use of both the powder and cake forms. They are really indispensable for cleaning and polishing so many different things.

THE BON AMI COMPANY, NEW YORK



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED